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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.
THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1850, and is now in its 64th year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and has been published continuously since that time. It is a large paper, containing 16 pages, and is published daily, except on Sundays and holidays. It is a valuable source of information to the people of Newport and the surrounding area.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 12, 10.
THE NEWPORT GOLF CLUB, 12, 10.
THE NEWPORT YACHT CLUB, 12, 10.
THE NEWPORT TENNIS CLUB, 12, 10.
THE NEWPORT COUNTRY CLUB, 12, 10.
THE NEWPORT RACQUET CLUB, 12, 10.
THE NEWPORT BOWLING CLUB, 12, 10.
THE NEWPORT BILLIARD CLUB, 12, 10.
THE NEWPORT CHESS CLUB, 12, 10.
THE NEWPORT GARDEN CLUB, 12, 10.

Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen

At the meeting of the board of aldermen on Wednesday evening, there was some discussion of the bids for heating the addition to the Coggeshall school and the contract was awarded to R. B. Wilson, Jr., two lower bids having been withdrawn and a third not being considered because it did not conform to the specifications. Representatives of several bidders were present and so was the architect.

Mr. H. C. Lawton, whose bid had not been considered at the meeting of the joint committee because it differed from the specifications, explained the matter. He had presented a plan to place the boiler on the north side of the building instead of the south, and this would call for the erection of a new chimney. In his opinion the present chimney was not sufficient to give the necessary draft for the new heaters. He had talked with the architect about drawing a new sketch and thought that he was to be permitted to do so. He was willing however to place the boiler on the south side if the chimney would be sufficient.

Mr. T. S. L. Weaver, the architect, explained that a new chimney would cost some \$800, and the committee had therefore not considered the matter. He had not given permission to any bidder to submit his bids on a new plan, the only plan accepted being that drawn by himself.

After some discussion, J. J. Lynch & Co., the lowest bidders, were allowed to withdraw their bid, as they had figured on one boiler only. R. A. Smith said that he had figured in connection with the building of the addition and would not take the heating contract alone. The Lawton bid was not considered, and this left R. B. Wilson, Jr., the lowest bidder and he was awarded the contract at \$2,595.35.

There was considerable routine business to be transacted. Weekly bills and payrolls were approved. The board granted 137 licenses for carriages, 160 for carriage drivers, 73 for wagons, and 91 for wagon drivers. Thomas Lucas was given permission to lay a granite sidewalk in front of his property on Third street.

The city clerk was instructed to send official notice to the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company and the Newport & Providence Railway Company to re-locate their tracks to conform to the changes to be made in Broadway and Third street. The deed of O. W. Huntington for a strip of land needed for the widening of Third street was approved and the bill was ordered paid.

The Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company was given permission to withdraw its request for leave to erect poles on Red Cross avenue.

Yesterday was Arbor Day, and as it is a legal holiday in this State, the banks and public offices were closed. In the public schools there was reference to the significance of the day, programs having been issued by the commissioner of public schools.

Senator Beekman for Governor.

Hon. R. Livingston Beekman, Senator from Newport, has made official announcement that he is a candidate for the nomination for Governor of Rhode Island and that he is in the race to win the nomination and the election. While a large number of his friends have known for a long time that he purposed to make the fight for the Governorship, the official announcement was not made public until after the close of the session of the General Assembly. His announcement has aroused considerable enthusiasm all over the State, and especially in Newport.

Senator Beekman was born in New



SENATOR R. L. BECKMAN.

York city in 1860, but a large part of his life has been spent in Newport where he now makes his permanent home. He has long taken an active interest in the development of the city and its institutions, and has been always ready to lend a hand for any public cause. He has been of great assistance to many struggling associations and institutions and has never been too busy to give attention to any case that might be laid before him.

Senator Beekman's entrance into the political arena has been of comparatively recent date, but in the last few years he has worked hard and earnestly for the best interests of the people of the State. It was in the fall of 1908 that Mr. Beekman was induced to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the General Assembly on the Republican ticket. He received a large majority in that year, and later when the city was divided into representative districts, it was realized that the Republicans would have a difficult task to carry the fourth district. Mr. Beekman made the fight of his life and was elected by a substantial majority. The next year he was elected to the State Senate and was re-elected two years ago. He has always been a strong vote-getter.

Senator Beekman's career in politics has been one marked by constant progress. He has always advocated the most liberal measures, sometimes running somewhat in advance of the ideas of his Republican colleagues. One of the most noteworthy achievements of his career was the enactment of the Beekman Compensation Act, which is regarded as one of the most valuable and comprehensive acts for the protection of employees that appears upon the statute books of any State. To Mr. Beekman belongs the real credit of the bill that bears his name. He was responsible for having it drawn, introduced it into the Legislature and battled for it loyally until it was enacted into law. It has been invoked many times in the manufacturing communities of the State and the wage earners look to it unhesitatingly for their protection.

While a member of the House Mr. Beekman served as a member of the very important committee on finance and his experience in financial circles was of very marked assistance to the committee in handling the many problems that confronted them. In the Senate he has been a member of the committee on the judiciary, which is regarded as the first in importance in the Legislature, and has been one of the hard workers on that committee. He has been an out-spoken advocate of any measure that he believed to be of the best interests of the people of the State, whether or not it might chance to be an "organization" measure.

It is generally believed that Senator Beekman at this date has the inside track for the Republican nomination for Governor. He has received really unexpected support for many sections of the State, and will make a strong candidate. He is a fighter from first to last and if he receives the nomination he will make a lively contest for the election with the chances strongly in his favor against any man whom the Democrats may see fit to put up against him.

The new Craftsmen's Club will be formed on Monday May 11th.

Superior Court.

Monday was the first Monday in May and consequently was motion day in the Superior Court, Judge Barrows presiding. There was not a great deal of business for the court. A few assignments were made for trial at the June session, and one final divorce decree was granted, Josephine Cook vs. Joseph Cook.

There was a hearing on the petition for a new trial in the case of Mary E. Shannahan vs. Frederick W. Greene. Mr. L. A. Waterman of Providence argued for the plaintiff and Mr. William R. Harvey for the defendant. Mr. Waterman claimed that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence and that substantial justice had not been done. This was the case growing out of the collapse of the piazza at "Lyndhurst" during the serving of luncheon while an auction sale was in progress. Mr. Waterman claimed that Mr. Greene was responsible for the luncheon, and that five witnesses had sworn that he had announced that luncheon would be served on the piazza. There was nothing to show that he had taken proper precautions to prevent such an accident as occurred.

Mr. Harvey argued that Mr. Greene had directed that luncheon be served on the lawn, and that the women of the Guild who served the luncheon stated that they had afterward removed the tables to the piazza without authority. Mr. Greene was not in position to see where they were and had no reason to suppose that they had left the lawn. The witnesses who swore that he announced luncheon on the piazza were interested in the matter.

The June session of the court will come in on Monday, June 1st, and Judge Doran is expected to preside.

Block Island's New Fish.

The hotel men and fishermen of Block Island are much interested in the appearance of the giant tuna fish off the island. This is one of the largest of the game fish, running to hundreds of pounds in weight, and is considered a great delicacy. It is quite common off the California coast and many keen sportsmen go every year to Catalina Island in that State simply to enjoy the fishing.

The appearance of the fish off Block Island means a great deal for the fishermen of this section of the country. Many have long been keen to try their luck at this giant fish, but have had neither the money nor time to take the long trip to California. In consequence a great many are planning to go to Block Island in the early summer and stay there until they land a tuna.

Although the tuna runs nearly as large as the sword fish it is caught with a light rod and line, and the greatest skill and patience are required to handle this monster in this manner. It is a very active, gamey fish, and this added to its great size and strength make it a worthy foe for the most experienced fishermen. The meat is highly prized and has a large value in the market.

The appearance of the fish in Block Island waters has aroused much interest all through the East and the Federal government has been asked to lend its assistance in various ways toward bringing it into the market.

A court martial is now in secret session at the Training Station to try a commissioned officer of the navy and a chief yeoman on charges growing out of the conduct of the ship's store. Passed Assistant Paymaster Robert S. Chew, Jr., is being tried for neglect of duty, the allegation being that he should have known how the affairs of the store were being conducted, those charges being mostly technical. Chief Yeoman James H. Smith is charged with irregularity and scandalous conduct. The trial may be a long one, and the findings will probably not be announced until approved by the department at Washington.

The gun squad of the Newport Artillery fired a salute from Lopez wharf at noon on Monday in honor of the one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the declaration of independence by the Rhode Island General Assembly. Aside from this there was little observance of the day. In the public schools there were readings or other means of calling attention to the significance of the day, but no formal exercises.

There will be a meeting next Monday evening of those interested in the formation of a new Craftsmen's Club, which proposes to use the third floor of the new Weaver building.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing will spend the summer at their Newport residence. They are now in Boston, having recently returned from Bermuda.

Senator and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman are at French Lick Springs, Indiana.

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer.
Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, a well known summer resident of Newport, died at Montreux, Switzerland, on Saturday last after a short illness. Her relatives in Newport and elsewhere did not know that she was ill until a day or two before her death when word was sent that she was falling fast. They were of course unable to reach her side before the end came.

Mrs. Havemeyer had made all arrangements to return to America this summer to spend the season with her relatives, spending the greater portion of the summer in Newport, where she was formerly a regular summer resident and prominently connected with the social life of the city.

Mrs. Havemeyer was an Austrian by birth and a musician of considerable skill. She was always a patron of the best music and the musicles that she gave both in New York and Newport were always assured of the presence of the leaders in society.

Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer first took up Newport as their summer home about 36 years ago. They purchased what was then known as the Loring Andrews estate on Bellevue avenue. The place is now known as Sherwood and is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mr. Havemeyer was a great lover of out of door sports, and was really the father of golf in this country. He was the founder of the Newport Golf Club, and at the time bore the greater part of the financial matters of the Newport Country Club.

He died about 12 years ago, and soon after this Mrs. Havemeyer gave up her residence in this country and went to Switzerland to live, returning only occasionally to visit.

Four daughters, Mrs. Edward C. Potter, Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. Henry Goldrey and Mrs. Cameron Mel. Winslow; three sons, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Frederick C. Havemeyer and H. O. Havemeyer, and a sister, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, survive her.

Miss Mary B. Burdick.
Miss Mary B. Burdick, a well known and highly esteemed teacher in the public schools, died suddenly at her home on Sherman street Wednesday night, death being due to heart failure. Her health had been failing for some time, but she was not confined to the house although she suffered considerably at times. Soon after midnight Thursday morning she suffered an attack and died before medical aid could reach her.

Miss Burdick had been a teacher in the Newport schools since 1879, having graduated from the Rogers High School in the class of 1876. In all that time she had had permanent leave but once, when she spent a year in California. She was highly esteemed by pupils and teachers alike, and her services will be greatly missed by the department. She was a daughter of the late Mrs. Anna M. Burdick, with whom she made her home until the latter's death in 1908. Miss Burdick was a member of the Channing Memorial Church and took an active part in the work of the church and the allied societies.

Stephen A. Bates.

Mr. Stephen A. Bates, who died at his home on Poplar street on Tuesday, was well known to the older generation of Newporters as a great temperance worker. Although of a very quiet and retiring disposition his dislike for the liquor traffic led him to activity in a number of organizations for its suppression. He was formerly a regular attendant at the old Second Baptist Church on Farewell street but of late had attended Trinity Church. He was formerly engaged in retail business in a number of locations about the city, conducting fruit and candy stores in the business section and also, for a time, at the Beach. Of late he had been employed as janitor when his strength permitted him to work.

Mr. Bates was taken ill on Thames street a few days before his death, and was removed to his home on Poplar street.

The brigade of apprentices from the Training Station made their regular weekly parade through the streets of the city on Thursday afternoon, and made their usual fine appearance. The boys are attracting more than the usual amount of notice this spring because of the conditions in Mexico.

The Memorial Day committee held a meeting on Wednesday evening, and the various sub-committees reported progress. The arrangements for the observance are now well in hand.

Scup are now coming along in commercial quantities and some mackerel are being landed. The fishermen are complaining however that the prices obtained in the cities is very low.

Miss Mildred Rives has opened "Swanhurst" for the season.

Land for Clarke School.

The joint committee on Clarke street school had another meeting on Wednesday evening to consider the revised bids for the sale of the necessary land to the city. Some reductions were noticed but the committee felt that the present prices were more than the city could pay and it was strongly hinted that condemnation proceedings might be instituted.

Miss Bickhead had announced her willingness to reduce her price to \$7000 from the \$10,000 asked. This was reported to be the same as the price asked two years ago, and seemed to be satisfactory to the committee. The James H. Hammett heirs offered to make a reduction of \$1000 in their price, bringing it down to \$7000. The Weenat Shasht Tribe of Red Men seemed disposed to hold out for their original price of \$7500 and explained how these figures were reached.

The committee talked the matter over and thought that the prices of the Hammett heirs and of the Red Men still too high. It was finally decided to make an offer to the owners and see what this brought forth.

A most interesting announcement is made in this issue by Barney's Music Store who have arranged with the Victor Co. which they represent, to supply them with a limited number of Instruction Books of the New Dances which they will distribute absolutely free.

Carpenters, painters, and all other trades are busy just now. With good weather much more business will be done.

PORTSMOUTH.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Rev. James H. Dennis died Monday at his home in this town, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was born in Lyons, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1839, the son of Rev. John Dennis, a Methodist clergyman. There were six children, four of whom survive—Mrs. Francis D. Hodgson of Newark, N. J., Miss Jane Dennis of this town, and John and Richard Dennis of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Dennis had been ill with a nervous disorder for about two weeks. He had been rector of Holy Trinity Church, Tiverton, for five years, and preached his last sermon there April 10th. He was so ill that when he reached his home he took to his bed. Mr. Dennis had been a citizen of this town for 17 years coming here from Rochester. He had been active in the ministry for 40 years, thirty five years being spent as rector of St. James Church, Rochester, N. Y. He was a charming companion, having lived and travelled extensively in Europe. He was an artist and has painted many excellent pictures. Rev. Mr. Dennis has worked diligently in the parish in Tiverton, and was especially interested in building the new church; one of his last efforts being in behalf of the new edifice. Mr. Dennis was especially fond of the children and would often visit the schools and talk to them, those visits being looked forward to with much pleasure. He also conducted a Sunday School class for the children who would not attend church elsewhere. The funeral services were held in Holy Trinity Church, Tiverton, on Friday at two o'clock. Bishop James DeWolf Perry and several other clergymen took part in the services. The body lay in state at the church from twelve until two o'clock. The burial was in Rochester, New York.

FINANCIAL TOWN MEETING.

At the annual financial town meeting, Moderator B. Earl Anthony presiding, various annual reports were received and placed on file. The report of the town treasurer showed a balance in the general account of \$7196.10, in the school account, \$35.25, and in the dog account, \$461.07. The inventory of the town farm showed \$1169, and the commissioners were authorized to make necessary repairs.

The tax rate was fixed at 40 cents on \$100 of real and tangible personal property, and 40 cents on intangible, to be assessed on the 20th day of May at 9 a. m., taxes to become payable on September 1st, and all not paid on November 1st to draw interest at one per cent. a month, the collector being authorized to collect all due and unpaid taxes according to law.

The following appropriations were voted: \$4600 for public schools, \$3000 for highways, \$200 for repairs on driftways on Providence and \$200 additional for specific improvements; \$160 for the Public Library, \$500 for the suppression of intemperance.

Salaries were fixed as follows: Town clerk \$1000, tax collector \$200, town treasurer \$200, overseer of the poor \$20, tax assessors \$200, school committee \$100, clerk of school committee \$75, town auditors \$3.00 each for each day's session, moderator \$5.00 for each day's service.

It was voted that the Town Hall be used for a grammar school, John R. Coggeshall, John L. Borden and Michael J. Murphy being made a committee to have charge of necessary arrangements, and \$500 being appropriated for necessary alterations.

The town treasurer was authorized to hire not exceeding \$10,000 if necessary. It was voted to retain the balance of the dog fund in that fund; that the accounts of the town treasurer, clerk, and collector be audited quarterly; that public moneys be paid over to the treasurer each Friday; that \$500 be appropriated for filling roads.

The proposition to appropriate \$2500 for repairs and for building new stone roads was carried, but the proposition to crush 2000 tons of stone was defeated. The sum of \$2500 was appropriated for crushing stone.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The death, last week of Joseph Freebome Albino came as a culmination of 10 years of falling health during which time he submitted to several serious operations. He had been about the house until Tuesday when Mr. Herbert Chase of Portsmouth came to assist in his care. His death was due in part to the infirmities of age he having been in his 78th year. Mr. Albino was the oldest of the seven children of Freebome and Rebecca (Ward) Albino and was born in Portsmouth August 18, 1836. He was a carpenter by trade which occupation he followed off and on up to his retirement.

After his marriage, December 5, 1867, to Jane Elizabeth Peckham, only daughter of the late Nathaniel Peckham, he went into the grain business with Mr. Justin Peckham. They also carried on wagon building and wheelwrighting in a shop at the rear of the dwelling. Upon the death of Mrs. Albino's mother, 25 years ago, they took up their residence at the Nathaniel Peckham Place, where Mr. Albino died. He leaves a widow and two brothers, Silas Ward Albino of Providence and Edward Arnold Albino of Portsmouth. An only child, Lester Franklin Albino, died two years ago. Mr. Albino was very much of a home man and of quiet and simple tastes and habits. He was a member of Oaklund Lodge of Odd Fellows.

The funeral service held Sunday afternoon at the house was extremely simple. Rev. Latta Griswold and Rev. John B. Diman being in charge. Following the Episcopal committal service at the Middletown Cemetery the Odd Fellows performed the funeral service of their order. This was conducted by Noble Grand James Kyles and Vice-Grand James Ritchie who acted in the Chaplain's absence. Above the flower-covered casket rested the remains of the Lodge. The bearers were all from the order. Noble Grand James Kyles, Past Noble Grand Lewis H. Manchester and George Brown, and Mr. Fred Sherman. The body was laid beside the son in the Nathaniel Peckham plot. An unusually large gathering attended both the service at the house and at the grave. The Odd Fellows were represented by some 20 members.

The annual meeting of the Paradise Club held at the home of Mrs. John L. Peckham resulted in the following election of officers: President, Mrs. Howard R. Peckham; vice president, Mrs. William J. Peckham; secretary, Mrs. Edward J. Peckham; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. C. Hubbard, Mrs. Wm. Clarence Peckham, Mrs. Wm. J. Peckham and Mrs. Howard R. Peckham were appointed a program committee and to have charge of philanthropic work. At the closing meeting held this week with Mrs. Howard G. Peckham it was voted to contribute \$5 to the Newport Sunlight Society. The club proposes to have a picnic during the summer having unanimously accepted the invitation extended by Mrs. Harry E. Peckham to hold the gathering at Sachuest Neck.

Bishop Perry will administer the rite of Confirmation at St. Columba's chapel on Sunday morning at the 12 o'clock service.

The Newport Preacher's Union will meet by invitation at the M. E. Church at the Four Corners on Monday next at noon, luncheon being served by the women of the church. An illustrated lecture by Rev. Wm. Brewster Greene is promised for the afternoon.

The annual meeting of the Junior Auxiliary was held at Holy Cross Guild House on Saturday afternoon, the rector, Rev. F. W. Goodman, presiding. In the absence of the president, Miss Alzada Coggeshall, whose resignation had been sent in. The following officers were chosen: President, Miss Emeline Brown; vice president, Miss Ruth Spooner; secretary, Miss Norma Coggeshall; treasurer, Miss Mary Chase; secretary of Chapter 13, Miss Dorothy Spooner. By the recent new election in the Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester who has been the most efficient director of the Junior branch for 23 years, (an office which comes with the 2d vice presidency of the Women's Auxiliary) relinquishes this position as she is now 1st vice president.

Mrs. Clarence Thurston, now 2d vice president of the Women's Branch, becomes director of the Juniors, and Mrs. Willard B. Chase business manager. A unanimous vote of thanks and appreciation was extended the retiring officers. It was announced that on Monday evening next at Holy Cross Church, at 7.30, a missionary from the west coast of Africa, Rev. Nathan Matthews, of St. John's School, Cape Mount, Liberia, would speak. As an annual gift of \$25 has been sent to this school for the past 20 years, the visit of this man will be of unusual interest.

The May meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Mary's and Holy Cross Churches will be held on Wednesday next at Holy Cross Guild House. Two especially prepared papers on "China" will be presented, one by Mrs. Elbert Sisson, the new president, and the other by Mrs. E. A. Peckham.

The three Middletown patients at the Newport Hospital, Mrs. F. De M. Bertram, Mrs. Alvin P. Smith, and Mr. Prescott Molden, are reported as progressing favorably. A fourth, Mrs. Alden P. Barker, returned to her home on Monday.

There was a large attendance at the Convent of the Concede on Washington street last Sunday afternoon, when the cornerstone of the new chapel was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Vicar General Doran led the procession, and the sermon was delivered by Rev. Fred. Orosz, chaplain of Elmhurst, the local clergy also participating in the exercises.

The building business in outer Broadway district is good. Many new houses are going up and many additions are being made. The builders have been reasonably busy most of the spring.

THE Ne'er-Do-Well

By
REX BEACHAuthor of
"The Spoilers," "The Barrier,"
"The Silver Horde," Etc.

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Anthony.

"It is a lie!" said the girl quietly, "I love no one but me."

"Gertrude!" The banker was shocked beyond measure at what he considered his daughter's jealousy. "Those are not nice words."

"I do not believe it."

Ramon had not counted upon such a spirit, and his anger getting the better of him, he sneered: "I should not have spoken. I did not know you still care."

"She does not care," Garavel declared loudly.

"Ah, but I do. I love him very dear, my."

The two men were upon their feet in an instant, staring at her, the elder in amazement, the younger with rage and resentment blazing from his countenance.

"Silence!" thundered the banker. "Tender stands your affianced husband."

"It is a mistake!" she persisted gently.

"No, no, no! There is no mistake," chattered Ramon. "Those other men have told all, and your Anthony is now in the carcel under guard. It was I who saw to his arrest. Nor is that all. He is not at all the man he pretended to be, even his name is false. This morning there arrived an American officer of police to arrest him on other charges. He is a thief, it seems, having stolen \$30,000 gold from his employers. Oh, there is no mistake. Within the hour I have been talking with this detective, and he has the papers of proof. Is not that enough?"

"It is, indeed," gasped the father.

"But it is not true!" maintained the girl simply, and her eyes were as steady as altar flames. "Take me to him, please. I must go at once to the carcel."

But he only answered her with a stare of amazement. "Go!" he murmured, after an instant. "Have I lost my senses?"

"Yes, I must go, for he is my husband. We were wed last night."

"Mother of God!" the banker ejaculated hoarsely, and sank into the seat from which he had arisen. Ramon was staring from one to the other, his head turning jerkily.

"Oh, yes! The judge from Colon married us during the dance. I would have liked a church wedding, but that will come later. The Senator Bonnell and his wife were there also, and they will tell you. It made me very happy."

Her face was transfigured by a look that left the two men no choice but to believe.

"A civil marriage!" stammered Ramon.

"A civil marriage, indeed!" said Garavel in a choking voice. "So that is where you were when I believed you to be dancing! But I will not have it, understand! You are betrothed. You have given your word to Ramon."

"Ah, but I never loved him. You compelled me to consent because you said you could not be president unless I married him. And that was not so. Ramon deceived you. Now it is all right. You will be president, and I can be happy."

Ramon's suspicion kindled on the instant. He turned upon the banker. "So I begin to see! That was a trick, then, to betray my father."

"But wait!" Gertrude exclaimed sharply. "Did you not trick us also? Did you not use the general, your father, to make me give up the man I love? Which of us, then, is the betrayer?"

Andrés Garavel spoke threateningly, menacingly, to his daughter.

"It was no marriage, and it will not stand. I will have it annulled. The man was a criminal, a fugitive even when he forced you to marry."

"No, no! You cannot do that. It was I who asked him to marry me. The girl had tremulously, peals of laughter at the thought. "Before God, I am his wife!" she maintained. "And if this marriage has a flaw then I will stand beside the prison gates and return him as he comes forth."

"He will not come forth!" Ramon declared harshly.

"Oh, yes! And now will you take me to him?"

"No!" her father bellowed. "You are my daughter, you are under my roof, and here you shall stay until you give up this madness and this man. I forbid you to go near him. Come! Do you promise?" She inclined her dark head. "I must learn more of this affair at once. You will find your senses, unless, if you do not you will spend your life in meditation and prayer—that much I promise you."

"I do not wish to enter a convent," she said, with white lips. "I wish to be happy. When Frank is free I shall go to him. Now, if you please, I think I shall go away." She turned and went out of the big high-ceilinged room, and but until she had reached the hall did her feet utter or her head drop.

"Kirk!" her father bellowed. "You are my daughter, you are under my roof, and here you shall stay until you give up this madness and this man. I forbid you to go near him. Come! Do you promise?" She inclined her dark head. "I must learn more of this affair at once. You will find your senses, unless, if you do not you will spend your life in meditation and prayer—that much I promise you."

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"Kirk!" her father bellowed. "You are my daughter, you are under my roof, and here you shall stay until you give up this madness and this man. I forbid you to go near him. Come! Do you promise?" She inclined her dark head. "I must learn more of this affair at once. You will find your senses, unless, if you do not you will spend your life in meditation and prayer—that much I promise you."

"I do not wish to enter a convent," she said, with white lips. "I wish to be happy. When Frank is free I shall go to him. Now, if you please, I think I shall go away." She turned and went out of the big high-ceilinged room, and but until she had reached the hall did her feet utter or her head drop.

Garavel's grief at his daughter's disgrace was really distressing. Moreover, the unequivocal threat to annul the marriage filled him with alarm. His only consolation came from the fact that Gertrude had made known the truth without the slightest hesitation. That showed that she was loyal at any rate. Kirk tried to assure his father that he would have no trouble in proving his innocence, but Garavel seemed very little concerned with that phase of the affair and continued to bewail the dishonor that had fallen on his name.

Kirk's pride arose at this, and he exclaimed with some heat:

"My dear Mr. Garavel, if you are so blamed sure that I did all these things why did you come to see me?"

"It was to learn if she spoke the truth."

"Oh, we're married, tight enough. And you'll have some difficulty in breaking it up before I get out."

"You expect, then, to prove your innocence easily?"

"I do."

"But I hear there are other serious charges."

"It is quite the same with them."

"But suppose you should not elude yourself of this—murder. Would you wish to drag down my daughter's name?"

"Of course not."

"I understand you have not spoken of this marriage. Perhaps you might consent to remain silent. If by any chance you had been convicted of guilt what satisfaction could you derive from injuring me and mine?"

"None at all, sir."

"I am rich," Garavel went on meaningly. "If you are acquitted I might perhaps arrange amply for your future—upon conditions."

"In other words, if I am to be hanged or shot or whatever it is they do to people down here you'll expect me to keep my mouth shut on general principles, and if I'm acquitted you'll pay me well to disappear. Is that it? Well, there is some family pride to that." He laughed lightly.

"My political future may depend upon it."

"If I can help you in that way I'll gladly keep silent as long as you wish, but I don't think I care to make any further terms."

"Make sure of this," snapped the father—"your marriage will be annulled, no matter what you prove or fail to prove. Already Chiquita is repentant, and I shall not rest until she is free. You have done me a great injury, and I shall not forget it."

On the following morning the leading American attorney of the city called at the jail, announcing that he had been retained as counsel, but refusing to tell who had employed him. Supposing, of course, that he had been sent by friends who wished not publicly in the matter, Kirk did not press him for information. Together they outlined their defense as best they could. With characteristic optimism Kirk insisted upon treating the charge against him as of little consequence, and it was not until he had undergone his preliminary hearing that he fully realized the gravity of his situation.

To his unspeakable indignation, the officer who had discovered Cortlandt's body swore that he had seen the deceased pass him shortly before the time of his death, evidently taking a walk along the water's edge for relief from the heat, and that immediately afterward, perhaps a minute or so, the prisoner had also passed, going in the same direction! There was a street light close by, he said, and there could be no possible mistake as to Anthony's identity. A few moments later there had been a pistol shot, unfiled, but unmistakable, and the policeman had hastened in the direction from which it came. The prisoner had appeared suddenly out of the darkness and buried past. In the politest manner possible, the witness declared, he had questioned him regarding the shot, but Mr. Anthony had neither stopped nor answered. On the contrary, he had broken into a run. The officer had considered this strange behavior; but, being at all times most respectful toward Americans, he had made no effort to detain him. Passing on, he had found the body of the dead man. A revolver was beside it.

When this amazing testimony was translated to Kirk he was astounded; but his indignation was as nothing to that which swept over him when a servant in the Alfara household swore to having actually witnessed the murder.

This fellow declared that he had been troubled greatly with a toothache. Toward morning of the night in question, too restless for sleep, he had gone out upon the sea wall. Even now his face was swollen, and he made a determined effort to show the court the particular tooth which had made him an unwilling beholder of the tragedy. Overcome by exhaustion, he had fallen asleep after a time, and he was awakened by the sounds of a quarrel. On opening his eyes he saw two Americans, one of whom was Senator Cortlandt, and the other Kirk Anthony. Being utterly ignorant of their language, he had no means of knowing what was said, nor did he consider the altercation serious until the larger man shot the Senator Cortlandt. Then, being terror-stricken at what he had beheld, he had run away, entirely forgetting his toothache, which was quite gone. That was all he knew of the matter. He recognized Anthony as the man who had done the shooting. He was troubled greatly with toothaches.

Wade was called next and told the story of that damning incident at the supper party, being corroborated by the others. Then there were several witnesses who swore to inconsequential things.

For once in his careless life the young man realized that he was face to face with something blinder and stronger than his own determination, and it daunted him. He began to see that he had underestimated these foreigners, for it seemed an easy matter to convict an innocent man in these Central American courts. Suddenly he decided to cable for Darwin K. Anthony—the one man who was strong enough to save him.

When it came time for him to speak,

he told a straight story about his own actions on that night, and he was corroborated by Allan but he knew that these words had little weight against that other testimony. Of course, he was remanded for trial.

Anson, the lawyer, gave him a ray of encouragement as he left.

"Don't go too much on this hearing," he said. "I think we'll pull you out all right."

"You think I dare say Ramon Alfara can get a dozen men to perjure themselves as easily as he got these two?"

"Exactly. But I have a little coup that I intend to spring at the right moment."

"For heaven's sake, tell me what it is!"

"I'm sorry, but I can't just yet. In the first place, one must handle these people exactly right or they explode."

"But give me an idea at least. I'm really interested in the outcome of this case, you know."

Anson smiled. "Of course you are, and I'll tell you as soon as I can, but not now."

"These Spigotties would enjoy slandering me up against a wall with my head in a rag. They'd make it a holiday and hang all the bells in town."

"I can assure you that it isn't serious," Anson acknowledged gravely, "for it is. Any time an American goes to court in this country it is serious. But that doesn't mean that we'll lose."

"You may be a good lawyer," said Kirk ruefully, "but you're a blamed poor comforter. I—I wish my dad was here. He'd fix it. He wouldn't let 'em convict me. He's great, my dad is. He can swear like the devil. I like him better than any man I've ever met, Anson."

He wrote a lengthy cablegram, which the lawyer, with a peculiar smile, agreed to dispatch at once. He spent a sleepless night. In the morning a message came signed by Copley—Kirk's heart leaped at the familiar name, saying that Darwin K. Anthony had left Albany for the west on Sunday night and could not be located for a few days.

"He was never gone when I needed money," the son mused. "He'll be worried when he hears about this, and he has enough to worry him as it is. I'm mighty sorry, but I simply must have him."

Anson brought in the day's papers, which alluded, as usual, to Cortlandt's death as a murder, and printed their customary sensational stories, even to a rehearsal of all that had occurred at the slug supper. This in particular made Kirk wince, knowing as he did that it would reach the eyes of his newly made wife. He also wondered vaguely how Edith Cortlandt was beating up under all this notoriety. The lawyer brought the further news that Allan was in captivity as an accessory to the crime and that henceforth Kirk need expect but few visitors. Somebody, probably Ramon Alfara, had induced the officials to treat their prisoner with special severity.

During the days which followed, Kirk suffered more than he chose to confess even to his attorney. In the first place, it was hard to be denied all knowledge of what was going on—Anson would tell him little, except that he was working every day—and then, too, the long hours of solitude gnawed at his self-control. Runnels managed to see him once or twice, reporting that so far as he could learn, Chiquita had disappeared. He took a message from Kirk to her, but brought back word that he could not deliver it.

It was on Sunday, a week after his arrest, that Edith Cortlandt came to Kirk. He was surprised to see the ravages that this short time had made in her, for she was pale and drawn and weary looking, as if from sleeplessness. Strange to say, these marks of suffering did not detract from her appearance, but rather enhanced her poise and distinction.

"I'm awfully glad to see you, Mrs. Cortlandt," he said as she extended her hand. "But do you think it was wise for you to come?"

She shrugged. "People can say no more than they have already said. My name is on every tongue, and a little more gossip can make matters no worse. I had to come. I just couldn't stay away. I wonder if you can realize what I have been through."

"It must have been terrible," he said gently.

"Yes, I have paid. It seems to me that I have paid for everything I ever did. Those newspaper stories nearly killed me, but it wasn't so much as the thought that you were suffering for my acts."

"I'm very sorry. You never thought for a moment that I did what they claim?"

"No, no! It has all been a mistake from the first. I was sure of that."

"You heard what those two men testified?"

"Bah! That is Ramon Alfara. But he can do nothing. You will forgive me for what I said that night at the hotel, won't you? I didn't really mean to injure you, Kirk, but I was half hysterical. I had suffered so these last few months that I was ready to do anything. I never dreamed there was a way out of my misery, a way so close at hand. But somehow, even before General Alfara's voice, on the phone told me what had happened, I knew, and I—I felt—"

"I know you had a great deal to put up with," he said, "but for both our sakes I wish it had come in some other way."

"Oh, I don't care," she cried recklessly. "The one thing I can grasp in all this turmoil, the one thing that rings in my ears every moment, is that I am free, free! That is all that matters to me. You showed your loyalty to Stephen more than once, and, though your scruples angered me, I honor you for them now."

"Your husband's death can make no difference with us, Mrs. Cortlandt," he said gravely.

"We have talked openly before, and there is no need to do otherwise now. You must be that that you don't care for me, but I know better. I believe there is a love so strong that it must find an answer. Although you may not care for me now as you care for some one else—I know that I can make

you forget her and put me in her place, I can help you, oh, so much!"

"Wait!" he said barely. "You force me to break my word. I don't want to tell you this, but—I am married."

"You—never told me that! It was some mad college prank, I suppose."

"No, no. I married Gertrude Garavel that night at the Tivoli."

"Oh, that can't be. That was the night of the dance. Why didn't you tell me? Why isn't she here? Why does she leave you alone? No, no! You hardly know each other. Why, she's not old enough to know her own mind!"

"But I know my mind, and I love her."

Her white hands stretched at each other as she steadied her shaking voice. "Love!" she cried. "You don't know what love means, nor does she. She can't know, or she'd be here. She'd have this prison torn block from block."

"You don't know what you're saying. You're hysterical, Mrs. Cortlandt. I love Gertrude so deeply that there's no room in me for anything else and never will be. Heaven only knows what they have made her believe about me, but I don't care. I'll upset this little plot of Alfara's, and when she learns the truth she will come back again."

"This little plot!" Edith cried in distraction. "And I suppose you wish me to give you back to her! But I won't help her. I'm not that sort. I'm a selfish woman. I've always been selfish because I've never had anybody to work for. But I have it in me to be generous."

"I'm sorry," he said. "You have suffered, I know. Don't trouble any more about me—please."

"Oh, I'd rather face the gallows as you face it than what I face before me, and I'm not sure I could help you, after all. You are in Latin America now, remember, and your enemies are strong."

"I am Darwin K. Anthony's son," he protested. "He won't allow it."

"Bah! He is an American, and these are Spanish people. You have seen how they like us, and you have seen what Alfara can do. He's rich, and he'll perjure more witnesses; he'll manipulate the court with his money. Yes, and I'd rather he succeeded than see you—no, not what am I saying? Let me go; let me get away from here!" She broke down and went sobbing out into the corridor.

On the same afternoon Mr. Clifford, accompanied by Anson, the lawyer, took the 3:30 train for Colon. As soon as he arrived he called up Colonel Johnson to request that the commissioner's motorcade should, without fail, await him at 10 o'clock sharp on the next morning, with an open track ahead of it. Strangely enough, the colonel agreed very readily.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Darwin K. Anthony.

ABOUT noon on Monday Edith Cortlandt received a caller. The name she read on the card her maid handed her gave her a start of surprise and set her wits whirling in speculation.

She was greeted by a gigantic old man with a rumbling voice. He was pacing back and forth with the restlessness of a polar bear.

"How do you do, Mrs. Cortlandt?" he began at sight of her, his big voice flooding the room. "I'm sorry to disturb you under the circumstances. I knew your husband slightly, and I've heard about you. I extend my sympathy."

She bowed. "When did you arrive?"

"Just now. Came across in one of those blanked for wagons—fifty miles an hour. I know everything, madam. What I didn't know before I landed I learned on the way across the isthmus, so don't let's waste time. Denote of a position for you to be in—I understand, and all that—and I'm sorry for you. Now, let's get down to business, for I must get back to New York."

It was impossible not to feel Darwin K. Anthony's force. It spoke in his every tone and action. It looked out from his harsh lined features and showed in his energetic movements. He was a great granite block of a man, powerful in physique, in mind and in determination.

"In what way may I be of service to you?" she inquired coldly.

"I want my boy," he said simply, and she began to see that underneath his cold and dominating exterior his heart was torn by a great distress.

"You know all the circumstances of course?"

"I do. That's why I came straight to you. I know you're the keystone of the whole affair, so I didn't waste time with these other people. Kirk's a blanked idiot and always has been. He isn't worth the powder to blow to—excuse me—I mean he's just a ne'er-do-well. But I suppose I'll have to do my duty by him. I just had to kick him out. Sorry I didn't do it sooner."

"If you have cut him off why do you care what becomes of him?"

Darwin K. Anthony's eyes dimmed, but his voice rose fiercely. "He's my boy, and I've a right to treat him any blanked way I please, but nobody else is going to abuse him! These Spaniards can't do it! I'll teach them to lay hands on my boy! I don't care what he's done. They've got to give him up. And he's going back with me. He's going home. I—I want him."

"Why have you come to me?" she queried.

"Because you must know the truth if anybody does, and I want your help." His voice softened suddenly, and he regarded her with a gentle kindness that was surprising. "I've heard all about you and Kirk. In fact, I've known what was going on all the time, for I've had a man on his track right and day. You may know him—Clifford? Well, he followed Kirk that night after the supper to your house, but Anson didn't dare call him to the stand at the hearing for fear this Alfara would perjure him of his black and blue."

"So Clifford is your man?"

"Yes, I told him off my system, and sent him home here at noon as I put Kirk's little, important letter." The

old man began to mutter with indignation. "What do you think he wrote me, Mrs. Cortlandt? He had the impudence to turn down a good job I offered him because 'his wife might not like our climate.' Thank God, he had sense enough not to do that!"

"Then you don't know?"

"Know what?"

"That he is married."

"D—nation!" roared Anthony furiously.

She nodded. "A Miss Garavel. They were married a week ago." She broke down sobbingly and hid her face in her hands. He strode to her with a light of understanding in his eyes, laying a great hand upon her drooping head, he exclaimed with wonderful softness:

"My dear Mrs. Cortlandt, I'm very sorry for you, indeed I am. Now, now, try to face it squarely. All good women are brave, and you're a good woman. We both love him, and I know we can save him if we pull together."

"Yes, yes!" She raised her drawn, white face eagerly to his. "It will only take a word, but I have been like a mad woman. I couldn't bear to give him up, and when I learned the truth I thought I could let him suffer. But I couldn't. He is the first and only man—"

"I know." He patted her in a way that said more than words.

"I couldn't have stood out much longer."

"Then you have proof?" His face was white with eagerness.

"This. Take it quickly. I only found it last night. It had been mislaid in the confusion. I meant to give it up, I really did." With clumsy fingers she drew from the front of her dress an unsealed letter and handed it to him.

"Stephen was not a bad man, you see, and he had no intention of wronging an innocent person."

Darwin K. Anthony's pallor matched here as he read the sheet, then he exclaimed weakly: "Thank God! Something told me to come straight to you. Something always tells me where to find the heart of things."

Kirk was considerably surprised that afternoon when a sergeant and two policemen came to his cell, signifying that he was to accompany them. He could not make out where they were taking him, and, despite their unusual politeness, they were dense to all inquiries. The coach drew up at last before a large, white building, and he was told to descend. Up a flight of stairs he was escorted, his pulses quivering with apprehension, down a long corridor and into a large room, where he saw himself. Colonel Johnson, Anson, Clifford, a dozen or more Panamanian officials and he stopped in his tracks as his eyes fell upon a huge, white-towered figure that came to meet him.

A certain harsh yet tender voice pronounced his name. He felt his hands crushed in his father's palms, found the old man's arm about his shoulders and saw the deep set, steel blue eyes he loved so well wet and shiny. A sudden sense of security swept over him, banishing all his fears.

"My kid!" the old man said, shakingly. "How have they treated you, Buster?" It was a nickname he had given his son when he was a sturdy, round faced urchin of eight.

"You came, didn't you?" Kirk said, in a voice not at all like his own.

"Of course I came, the instant Clifford cabled me that these idiots had arrested you. By—I'll sweat for this! How are you anyhow, Kirk? Dammit, you need a shave! Wouldn't they give you a razor? Hey, Clifford, Colonel Johnson, come here! These secondhands wouldn't give him a shave. I suppose you're hungry, too; well, son, I'll be out of here in a minute, then you show me the best place in town, and we'll have a decent meal, just we two, the way we used to. I'll pay the bill, Great Scott! But I've missed you, Buster!"

"Wait, dad," Kirk was smiling, but his heart ached at his father's emotion. "I'm a jail bird, you know. They think I—killed a fellow. But I don't care much what they think now."

"That's all over," Clifford broke in. "We've squared that, and you'll be discharged in ten minutes."

"Certainly," said the father, "Cortlandt shot himself. Anybody but a blithering Spanish ass would have known it at the start. We have a letter he wrote to his wife an hour before he did it. She just found it and turned it over. She left here a moment ago, by the way, all broken up. She's a great woman, Kirk. That's not all, either. Clifford followed you that night and knows you didn't go near Cortlandt. Oh, you should have seen 'em jump when we flashed it on 'em all at once, and they learned who I was!"

"But those men who swore they saw me?"

"Bah! We've got that little fellow with the mistake, and both his witnesses. If they don't send him up I'll run in a shipload of my brakemen, and we'll push this isthmus overboard and him with it."

"I knew you could fix things."

"Fix 'em, fix 'em! That's easy! Say, how have you been getting along anyhow?"

"Great!"

"And you married one of these Panamanians, eh?" The father scowled. "Lord, I can trust you to make a fool of yourself."

"Say, dad. She's only—so big." Anthony junior indicated his wife's stature, smiling reproachfully.

"Love her?"

"Do I? It's fierce."

"Humph! You'll have to get over it. I'll pay your debts and take care of you, but I can't stand a mulatto around me."

"There aren't any debts, and she's not a mulatto. She's a—dream."

Some time later Kirk found himself to the open sunlight a free man once more, with Darwin K. Anthony and Ruane on either side of him. But before he had gone a block he halted suddenly, saying:

"Williams! I'd forgotten him and his warrant."

"He's fixed," Ruane's exploded. "While your father and Mrs. Cortlandt and Colonel Johnson were getting you out of jail Clifford and I told him the

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It should be borne in mind that Villa is in desperate need of ammunition and he is following the course most conducive to getting the embargo again lifted. It should be added, by pretending to be the great friend of President Wilson. The last time the President lifted the embargo much damage was done to the cause of peace.

The Panama Canal will be open to commerce May 10. The interruption to Tehuantepec Railway, which resulted in increasing the freight traffic across the isthmus, is the reason for the change of the plans advancing opening date. It will be a great thing for Uncle Sam when the first vessel passes safely through this great cut. Col. Goethals ought also to be as happy as anyone for much of the glory is his.

The State has not got any money and it was proposed to put up the State tax on the towns and cities that was cut down a few years ago, to facilitate the passage of the tax commission bill, by which the taxes of most of the cities and towns of the State were actually increased. That tax bill as was predicted at that time in these columns, has proved a failure and soon it will be absolutely necessary to put up the rate on the cities and towns to get the needed money to do business with. While the State is so short of funds how would it do to abolish a few of the commissions created in the last two years, which draw annually from the State in salaries some fifty five thousand dollars?

The President is bound to have his trust busting bills passed, and his rural credits measures are also to be put through. These measures are almost entirely for the benefit of the South. He has also determined that Congress shall adjourn by July 1st. This probably will not be accomplished but in that he has our sympathy. The sooner Congress goes home the better. In the language of the immortal Grant, "let us have peace." We can add "let us have business for a change for itself." If Congress continues in session all summer, and keeps all the time hacking at the business interests of the country most of the members when they do go home might as well take all their baggage with them for they never will get back there again. The places that know them now will know them no more forever.

General Assembly.

The January session of the General Assembly came to a close late Tuesday night or rather Wednesday morning, it being about two o'clock when the Senate finally adjourned, although the House had adjourned much earlier. The final agreement between the two Houses over the general appropriation bill was reached Tuesday morning, and after that the work went forward rapidly toward a final close of the session. There was apparently considerable difference of opinion between the Senate and House, and this culminated in the adjournment of the House without waiting for the Senate.

The Governor is now looking over the bills that passed on the last day, to see if any require a veto. He has already signed some fifty-four bills and will sign others next week. The bill to allow the city of Newport to issue four additional summer licenses was passed in concurrence and has received the signature of the Governor. This was the act requested by the representative council, and some members of the council made strenuous efforts to overrule the will of the majority by killing it in the Legislature, but their efforts probably aided in the passage of the bill.

Few matters of specific interest to Newport passed the present General Assembly. An attempt was made to increase the State tax on cities and towns for the purpose of raising money for the maintenance of highways, but this failed of passage in the House. The Newport members were divided on the merits of the bill. There was a very general opinion however that the State tax law would be amended at the next session.

Mr. Bryan's Adversary.

(From the Hartford Courant.)

Just what will happen to Judge Henry Stoddard of this city at the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington is not certain, but there are indications that some old scores will be settled.

Judge Stoddard is counsel for the Willard Company, which failed to show its books and records when ordered to by the commission two weeks ago. The indictment taken out against the four witnesses who were subpoenaed in the case followed.

It is of interest in the case that William J. Bryan had an old score to settle with Judge Stoddard. It was Judge Stoddard who gave Secretary Bryan the job of his life. The editor of the Commonwealth was summoned to New Haven in 1904 to act as executor of the will of his friend, Philo Sherman Bennett, who had also left bequests to Mr. and Mrs. Bryan.

The Mexican Hatred of U. S.

The Mexicans have no love for the people of this country. That is the consensus of all the people who know anything about the situation among the people on our Southern border. Officially the hatred the Mexicans bear for their neighbors is glossed over, but the rank and file and the subordinate officials make little pretense of friendliness to this country and its citizens.

The inhabitants of Northern Mexico are more bitter than those of other sections of the country because they have borne the brunt of frequent clashes along the border. In Southern Mexico the people know practically nothing about Americans. In Mexico City the better element of the population has some regard for the people of this country. Many of our citizens have engaged in business there. Their investments and their directing energy have been responsible, until the succeeding revolutions interrupted industrial life, for a great measure of prosperity. The Americans have been "good pay" and they have been at least tolerated. But in Northern Mexico there is little amity. The lower classes of Mexicans have not felt themselves on terms of equality with the "gringos," who have occasionally called them "greasers." They have felt that this country took much of the richest territory of Mexico in the last war and that it has its eyes fixed on the rest.

That the men of Carranza and Villa are held together by hope of plunder has been often asserted, with a formidable array of proof. That even 2 per cent of them are actuated by any of the lofty purposes set forth in official proclamations is highly improbable. They would fight for any leader in whose skill and daring they believed. Their reward has been lost. They do not want liberty under law as it exists in the United States. Their calling would be gone under an established order that would protect property from rapine. They would distrust a leader allied with the United States, both because of their hatred of this country and because of the check that the civilized member of the firm would put on marauding. They would probably conclude that their leader had been bribed if he accepted such an alliance. If Carranza should side with the United States he would probably find himself without supporters. As a matter of fact the chief hold he has on his followers now is due to Villa. The latter, who is a fighter and fellow-bandid, has fired the imagination of the Mexicans. If he said the word Carranza would disappear as a figure in Mexico. Carranza realizes this. His diplomatic language should not mislead us into forgetting that his chief effort is to remain solid with his people.

Mexican Names

(From the Meriden Journal.)

The real reason why there is so much misunderstanding about the pronunciation of these Mexican names is the inherent laziness of the Spanish American. He has a trick of eliding his words, that has become a national habit in Mexico and that has caused confusion considerably different from that of Castile, where the mother tongue originated.

The double "l," the "z" and the "c" are not now pronounced in Mexico as they are in Spain. For instance the Castilian would pronounce the name of the rebel General as Veelya, but the Mexican has corrupted this into Veeya, which is easier for him to say.

This is true also of the "z" for the Castilian pronunciation of the name of the Constitutional President is Carranza, with the accent on the second syllable. The Mexican, however, merely gives the "z" the sound that we know here because it takes less effort. That town across the Rio Grande from El Paso, is pronounced with the Spanish inflexion, as Whar-eth, but the Mexican does as he does with Carranza and sounds the "z" as in English.

The "j" is practically the same as in the mother tongue, probably because it was too much of a problem to work out an easier way of saying it. Thus it can be seen that the precise man who knows Spanish may find himself at odds over these Mexican names.

The average Mexican thinks it an affectation, as the travellers will tell you, to use the Castilian pronunciation and for that matter state that when you are in Mexico you should do as Mexicans do.

The Bureau of Efficiency.

Recently travellers on the New Haven railroad found in their seats in trains little leaflets cautioning them against taking certain risks, such, for example, as passing from one car to another while a train is taking the switches at a terminal, opening platform gates themselves or alighting before a train has come to a full stop. These little leaflets were signed "The Bureau of Efficiency."

Bureau of Efficiency is rather a new name in railroad work. Perhaps a good many upon reading these leaflets felt some curiosity concerning it, wondering whether it was a part of the railroad or some outside agency and just what it had to do with the operation of trains anyway.

Though the public may be cognizant of the existence of the Bureau of Efficiency only in such occasional admonitions as were contained in these leaflets, it is really a big part of the railroad, embracing in its workings virtually every one of the 30,000 employees constituting the New Haven's operating department. It represents

what is considered by the New Haven's management the best type of organization yet evolved for bringing about the full and free co-operation of all employees—the co-ordination of the work of all branches of the railroad service which will insure the smooth working of the machine, the detection of defects in the road and in its operation—these objects it seeks to accomplish and all with a view of promoting safety and increasing efficiency.

This bureau, in its form and outline, does not differ essentially from the Safety First Organization, adopted now on many roads and in force on the New Haven since last December. The Safety First Organization, however, was designed merely to cover matters affecting the safety of employees and the public. The new organization extends the scope of this by including all matters connected with the operation of trains, stations, maintenance of equipment, signals or track, affecting in any way the efficiency of the service as well as its safety. Matters of discipline are not touched upon.

Reunion of a Divided Party.

(Hartford Courant.)

Comptroller William A. Prendergast of New York, himself a bull mooser, told the Indiana state republican convention that amalgamation of the republican and progressive parties will be brought about by the acts of individuals, said, "who take a reaction upon the question of a united opposition to the democratic party will very soon realize that they represent and are leading no one but themselves."

Mr. Prendergast is one of the leaders of the progressive revolt of 1912 who have perceived the signs of the times more clearly than some of their associates in that unwise movement. The most attractive element of the progressive platform, he told the Indiana republicans, was its program of social justice, to which the republicans are also committed and which they can attain because of their greater strength. Because Mr. Prendergast has been reading the election returns since 1912 with a more reasonable eye, he is not in high favor with some of his old associates, but that doesn't seem to worry him, and he thinks some of the progressive leaders regard the difference between the two wings of the republican party as more vital than they really are.

Democratic ascendancy in the affairs of the nation has opened the eyes of many progressives besides Mr. Prendergast to the folly of dividing the opposition to such democratic vagaries as free trade and wild schemes of finance. In all the important principles of national politics the republicans and progressives are substantially agreed. There is no reason why they should not act together for the common purposes which they both desire to see accomplished.

Villa the Bandit.

(Hartford Courant.)

Villa's real ambition is, we take it, to be the chartered thief of Mexico, and obviously he could perform this public service as well if he were not the titular President. Indeed, his thieving capacity would have more scope if he were not the President; he would have more time to devote to this branch of the new Mexican public service. He has had a long and varied experience in stealing, so that there can be no question of his fitness to do this work no matter in what form it presented itself.

Incidentally Villa's passion for extirpating Spaniards would have to be gratified, although Mr. Bryan might be able to persuade him to content himself with merely driving out of Mexico all men and women of Spanish blood, of course on the condition that he kept their property. Whether Villa would be so docile under Mr. Bryan's instructions after Mexico was under his heel, as he is now, we cannot say; but this detail could probably be arranged between the two high contracting parties after the job of conquest had been accomplished.

If no commonplace moral scruples arise it ought to be easy, it seems to us, to perfect this new combination between our government and Villa. Villa has stolen Northern Mexico bare, but there are fine pickings for him in the as yet untouched regions of Southern Mexico. With this hold upon him we see no reason why Mr. Bryan's negotiations for his actual assistance should not succeed. To carry such a plan through would be to crown the new diplomacy with a wreath of laurel that history would be proud to report for the encouragement of the thieves of future generations.

During the year ending March 31, 1914, 400,000 immigrants arrived in Canada, of whom 115,000 were Americans. Previous year's total arrivals were 402,432. It would seem as though many of our western states are sending people into Canada in large numbers.

Managers Wilson and Huerta are about to unite in the usual proclamation: No game—wet grounds.

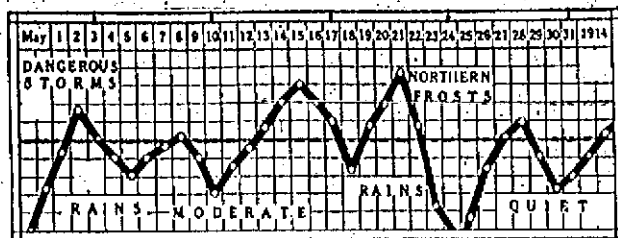
Judge—How did you come to enter the premises? Prisoner—Well, your honor, it was 2 o'clock in the morning, with the kitchen window wide open, no cops about—blowed if you wouldn't a climbed in yourself.—Boston Transcript.

"Fashion is going to kill sentiment." "How now?" "My girl has given me a lock of imported green hair."—Exchange.

Misses—Who rang the bell then, Katy?

Katy—A boy, mum, looking for the wrong number.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



May will average colder than usual east of Rockies and warmer than usual west of Rockies. Rainfall will be generally deficient but a few small sections will get heavy thunder showers. Eastern sections will get most rain. Europe will get most of the May rains. Dangerous storms first week in May. Northern frosts near May 24.

Treble line represents normal temperatures. Where the temperature line goes above this normal line indicates warmer and where it goes below indicates cooler than usual. Temperature line dates are for Meridian 90. Count one to three days earlier for west of that line and as much later for east of it in proportion to the distance from that line which runs north and south through St. Louis.

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Washington, D. C. May 9, 1914.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent May 13 to 17, warm wave 12 to 16, cool wave 16 to 19. This will bring a great hot wave that will inaugurate a serious drought in the great central valleys and where the supply of moisture is already short serious consequences to oats and winter wheat are expected, while those sections that received good rains recently will be fortunate and will probably pull through the drought without much damage.

The evaporation line for April runs near the east coast of South America and therefore we predicted heavy rains for east of the Andes. The heavy rains came as predicted and seriously damaged the maturing crops. That is evidence tending to prove that we have the correct theory about rainfall. The big grain agents, Wagner & Co., Chicago, in their daily, say: "Foster successfully predicted a dry January, a cold February and a warmer March than usual."

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about May 16, cross Pacific slope by close of 19, great central valleys 20 to 22, eastern sections 23. Warm wave, will cross Pacific slope about May 18, great central valleys 20, eastern sections 22. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about May 21, great central valleys 23, eastern sections 25.

This will bring another great hot wave and increase the intensity of the drought in many places of the great central valleys. But the cool wave following will cause a great drop in temperature, thunder storms, local rains and frosts in northern parts of the grain sections.

Low temperatures, moving eastward.

A Few Tariff Options.

One by one the beet sugar factories of California, as elsewhere, are closing. Unless the Woodrow W. administration reverses its policy there will be more closed than open shops in this country when the campaign of 1916 opens.—Marion (La.) Register.

If we could manufacture goods in this country made by American wage-earners which costs \$1 and compete with goods made by European-priced labor which costs 50 cents it would "be a miracle," says Thomas F. Logan in the American Economist. The Anti-Protectionist who can tell how the miracle can be performed will be the champion explainer of the world.—Marion (La.) Register.

The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune reports the local foundry business as "in wretched shape." So is the machine tool trade, which is one of Cincinnati's specialties.—Muncie (Ind.) Journal.

The people by their votes for members of Congress next November can undo the great injury to which the domestic sugar industry has been subjected by the Wilson Tariff law, an industry in which \$300,000,000 is involved and more than 1,000,000 farmers and wage earners are interested.—National Farmer.

The Swiss are capturing the business of American knitting mills.—Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.

Loss, Disruption, Shutdown, Failure. Don't they sound Democratic?—Moravian Falls (N. C.) Yellow Jacket.

Has it ever occurred to you that this Democratic administration was more than one-fourth gone and the high cost of living is still with us?—Kingwood (W. Va.) Journal.

A kind hearted little slum girl on a visit to the country saw one evening a mother hen about to gather her brood of chicks under her wings. The little girl rushed up to the hen and shouted: "Shoo, you ugly thing! How dare you sit down on these beautiful little birds?"

"Surely you don't want me to wear clothes that are out of style!" she protested.

"Yes, I do," replied the reckless man. "As a matter of decorum, I wish you'd put on the clothes you wore five years ago!"—Washington Star.

"What is this kleptomaniac I read so much about in the papers. Is it catching?"

"No, it is taking."—Boston Transcript.

WEDDING

INVITATIONS

OR

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH ENGRAVED WEDDINGS, IN ANY STYLE, AT REASONABLE PRICES, AND SHALL WELCOME AN OPPORTUNITY TO SUBMIT SAMPLES WITH PRICES.

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BECOMES WHITE HOUSE BRIDE

Miss Wilson United in Marriage to Secretary McAdoo

CEREMONY IN BLUE ROOM

President Gives Daughter Away at Comparatively Quiet Ceremony—Honeymoon Trip of Executive's Daughter and Cabinet Officer to Be of Less Than Weeks' Duration

A White House wedding, the second during the present Wilson administration, occurred when Eleanor R. Wilson, youngest daughter of the president, was united in marriage to William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury in the Wilson cabinet.

Miss Wilson is the fourteenth bride of the White House, and the first daughter of a president to be united to a cabinet officer.

Compared with some of the brilliant wedding functions of the past, this was comparatively quiet, participated in mainly by the immediate family and relatives and the president's official family, made up of the vice president and members of the cabinet, with their wives.

This was in accordance with the tastes and wishes of the parties and the White House circle, and also to some extent due to the absorbing attention which the president and his cabinet have been giving of late to the Mexican and other public matters.

The ceremony was held in the Blue room, with its handsome furnishings and the profusion of flowers which the White House conservatory yields. President Wilson gave away the bride. Rev. Sylvester W. Beach, pastor of the Princeton Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony.

Miss Margaret Wilson, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Dr. Grayson, naval and medical attaché to the president, was best man, and the two flower girls were Sallie McAdoo, the 12-year-old daughter of the bridegroom, and Nancy Lee, daughter of the secretary of the interior.

The wedding gifts were numerous and of expensive character.

Mrs. McAdoo is the brunette of the Wilson daughters, 33 years old, with such an expressive face that most people call her handsome. She is tall and slender, her head is well shaped, her eyes are blue, and when she smiles—or better still when she laughs, which is often—she shows her fine teeth. Her hair is a shade darker than her mother's and she wears it in a coil around her head. She follows the modes in dress without exaggeration.

McAdoo, who is 50 years old, was one of the "original Wilson men," and as vice chairman of the Democratic national committee and as acting chairman during much of the 1912 campaign, the acquaintance between the two, fabled to be bound together later by family ties, has had no breaks from its inception.

McAdoo's first wife died two years ago. Of his six children, three sons and three daughters, the two oldest are married.

Mrs. McAdoo told her confidantes that her honeymoon will be a short one and that she will be back in Washington in less than a week. She wouldn't tell, however, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

When Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo return to Washington they will make their home at the residence now occupied by the secretary of the treasury at 1709 Massachusetts avenue. Mrs. McAdoo will then replace her step-daughter, Miss Nona McAdoo, in presiding over the household and will take her place as a member of the cabinet set.

NINETEEN LIVES LOST

Hope For Men in Columbian's Missing Boat Abandoned

That one of the boats from the steamer Columbian, which burned at sea, was overcrowded and swamped, is the opinion of the survivors of the burned ship who arrived at Boston aboard the Cunarder Franconia.

They say the boat disappeared from view shortly after launching, with two officers and seventeen men, and assert its chances of safety were small unless it was picked up within a few hours after leaving the Columbian. Four are known to be dead.

MILLER IS ACQUITTED

Jury Holds Engineer Not Guilty in New Haven Wreck Case

August B. Miller, a locomotive engineer, charged with involuntary manslaughter as the result of the wreck on the New Haven railroad at North Haven, was found not guilty by a jury in the superior court at New Haven.

Miller was in charge of the White Mountain express, which ran into the Bar Harbor express, causing twenty-one deaths.

Five Years For Bank Teller

Charles P. Foster, paying teller in the Bristol County National bank at Taunton, Mass., was sentenced to five years in prison for embezzling \$2500 of the funds of the bank.

Planning to Fill War Chest

The joint board of the United Garment Workers union of Boston voted an immediate fund of \$1000 and \$10,000 more to be raised by July 4 for "strike purposes."

The death of John Koski, a Barre, Vt., quarryman, is being investigated. Koski's body was found in six inches of water in a brook. There was a wound on his head.

During April 6319 passengers were brought into Boston from European ports against 4894 the same month a year ago.

Marriages.

In Boston, Mass., Monday, May 4, by Rev. Dr. Mason, in Trinity Church, Bernard J. Harvey and Mabel K. Minkler, of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, last night, Josephine O. P., widow of Mitchell S. Hayes, in her 84th year.

In this city, 4th inst., Wells Louisa, daughter of Wallace O. and Katherine L. Madison, aged 24 days.

In this city, 5th inst., Mary, widow of Luke Waters, aged 78 years.

In this city, 5th inst., Stephen A. Bates, aged 77 years.

In this city, 6th inst., Patrick E. Nolan, aged 28 years.

In this city, 6th inst., suddenly, Mary B., daughter of the late John P. and Anna M. Burdick.

In this city, 7th inst., James, son of Elizabeth Nell and the late James Nicolson, in his 23d year.

In Little Compton, last night, Harriet, widow of John Howe, in her 55th year.

To Portsmouth, 4th inst., Rev. James H. H. Dennis, in his 74th year.

In Tiverton, 4th inst., Caroline E., wife of John F. Barney.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tenements, houses furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

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REBELS MAKING GREAT GAINS

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40,000 ARE FIGHTING HUERTA

Carranza Reports Great Successes of His Troops While He Parleyed With Envoys Over Details of Proposals—Hopes to Continue Campaign Until Mexico City Is Taken—O'Shaughnessy Thinks Compromise President and Cabinet Possible—Lives of Ten Americans Threatened—Foster May Be United States Mediator

General Carranza's attitude toward mediation, which temporarily, at least, has eliminated the constitutional chief from general negotiations aimed at settlement of Mexico's civil war, was declared at Washington to have been revealed by his official report of a vigorous military campaign marked by significant victories.

His declaration to submit his country's internal troubles to preliminary mediation was based in part at least on rebel successes in a sweeping southward movement, constitutional representatives said.

While Carranza parleyed with the South American envoys over details of their proposals, three powerful forces were hurled against federal strongholds. Reports of the results of the movement Carranza then transmitted to Rafael Zubaran, interior minister in the constitutional cabinet, now in Washington.

Many Rebel Successes
Summarized they were: Defeat of 3000 federals at Panasco, near San Luis Potosi, with the capture of 1800 prisoners and quantities of arms and ammunition.

Capture of Acaponeta, Tepic, 2700 men surrendering. One million rounds of ammunition and quantities of arms taken.

Capture of field guns, artillery and ammunition from fleeing column that evacuated Monterrey.

The Carranza report did not outline to what extent his forces were opposed, and no casualties on either side were mentioned.

After receipt of his chief's report, Zubaran was emphatic in a forecast that within the next month the rebel armies would be investing Huerta's capital, Villa, with his victorious Torreon veterans. It was believed, would strike next at Saltillo, and in the event of a victory there would hurl his forces at Tampico. Capture of that city would give the constitutionalists a port of entry unaffected by any limited embargo on importation of arms now enforced along the Rio Grande.

Large Rebel Army
Zubaran estimated that more than 40,000 rebel troops were now in the field. He asserted that Zapata's rebels were co-operating with the constitutionalists south of Mexico City.

General belief was expressed that Carranza hoped to confine the campaign until the three powerful forces converged to hammer simultaneously at the gates of Mexico City. To what extent Huerta would be able to combat the proposed advance, and what possible effect it might have on mediation proceedings between the United States and the Mexican federals, were widely discussed.

Events at Tampico
An interesting sidelight on events at Tampico was shown in the report of the American consul there transmitted to the navy department by Rear Admiral Mayo.

"On May 1 the Mexican government announced through General Zaragoza that an armistice had been agreed to by the federal government and the United States and also by the constitutionalists," the report stated.

The reason for the armistice was given out as on account of mediation. This news was received joyfully and even hopefully by the general public, which appears to be in favor of peace if secured with honor and dignity to the Mexican government. The Americans and their money are sadly missed, and responsible persons would greatly favor a peace arrangement which would permit the wheels of business to run again.

From that report was supposed to have originated rumors that the federals and rebels had arranged a suspension of hostilities about Tampico. Navy department advices state that heavy firing heard near Tampico Tuesday had quieted.

Return of O'Shaughnessy
Former Charge O'Shaughnessy reached Washington and went to the state department for a conference with Secretary of State Bryan.

O'Shaughnessy declined to discuss Mexican affairs pending his report to the secretary of state. He will see President Wilson today.

Asked if he thought it possible for a compromise cabinet and compromise president to be established in Mexico pending settlement of the difficulties there, O'Shaughnessy replied in the affirmative.

Ten Americans in Peril
Ten members of the Smith family in jail at Tonala, Chihuahua, are in danger of their lives because of Mexican resentment of their part in the recent killing of three Mexicans at San Pedro, according to a report from Minister Llewellyn in Guatemala.

The Mexicans were members of a rural guard and invaded the Smith home at San Pedro to disarm the occupants. In the fight which ensued the Mexicans were worsted, but the Americans were later arrested.

The whereabouts of Consul Still-

SCENES IN VERA CRUZ

Trains Supplied With Machine Guns; Damage by Big Guns



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man of Saltillo remains a mystery. The department had no answer to its "tracers" sent out three days ago, but it will continue in its efforts to find him.

Secretary of War Garrison denied that Funston is under any orders to send soldiers to the relief of Consul Stillman at San Luis Potosi.

"The Stillman matter has been taken up in no way with this department, and such an expedition would not come under Funston's discretionary powers," he said.

Consul Schmitz, jailed recently at Aguas Calientes, reported from Houston, Tex. Consular Agent Montague reopened the agency at Cananea. The mines there are resuming and some Americans are returning.

Foreign Nations Thanked

The United States warmly thanked Great Britain, France and Germany for the assistance rendered by their naval officers in getting American refugees out of Mexico. On their own initiative they went into places where it was easy to start trouble and brought our citizens to safety.

Foster May Be Mediator

It is reported in diplomatic circles that John W. Foster, former secretary of state, is being considered among others to represent this country in the Mexican mediation proceedings.

Foster, who is 78 years old, is the father-in-law of Robert Lansing, counselor of the state department. He was long connected with the diplomatic service, representing this country in Mexico, Spain and Russia, and in various treaty negotiations. He is widely known as an authority on international law and was secretary of state during President Harrison's administration. He is a native of Indiana, but has made Washington his home for years.

NEWS OF IMPORTANCE

Garrison Will Not Reveal Contents of Cablegram From Funston

Upon receiving a long cipher cablegram from General Funston at Vera Cruz Secretary Garrison called into conference at the war department Major General Wotherspoon, chief of staff, and the entire general staff of the army. No intimation as to the nature of the dispatch was made public.

The conference lasted until nearly midnight and when Garrison finally left his office he would make no announcement. He and the army officers wore grave faces and it was no secret that news of importance had been received.

SLAUGHTER IS FEARED

Possibility of Rebel Excesses Causes Mexican Refugees to Worry

Hundreds of Mexicans, convinced that their lives would be forfeited if they remained in the capital until the arrival there of Francisco Villa and Emiliano Zapata, are reaching Vera Cruz daily.

Unless they greatly exaggerate the fright that has been occasioned by the approach of the rebels to the capital, the problem of caring for a congested native population within the American lines will soon be added to the work of Funston and his officers.

Among the Mexicans arriving at Vera Cruz numbers have already been forced to abandon their homes in towns which have fallen into the hands of the rebels. They declare they have witnessed scenes after the rebel victories which determined them not to go through anything more of a similar nature.

It is declared by some of the refugees that Villa probably will have with him not only Zapata but also thousands of the lower-class element in Mexico City. Villa, they point out, has made no secret of the fact that he has prepared a long list of those selected for death in case he should reach the capital, while Zapata for a long time has boasted that not only Huerta and his official family but hundreds of others would have to die when he came to the capital.

Zapata once sent word to the capital that he would set up a guillotine

In the square in front of the national palace and accumulate there a pile of the most aristocratic heads in the city. It is said Zapata's vengeance appears to be directed largely against the wealthier classes.

ORDER TO RUSH SUPPLIES

Permanent Field Equipment and Rations For Funston's Force

Utah orders from Washington were received at Texas City, Tex., to send a large quantity of permanent field equipment to Vera Cruz. Work of loading the converted transport Sallila was begun immediately at Galveston.

The Sallila also will carry a month's supply of rations for General Funston's troops, and will sail at once.

TAKEN TO FORT WINGATE

Five Thousand Mexican Soldiers Depart From Fort Bliss

Under heavy military guard, 5000 Mexican federal soldiers, with their wives and children, began entraining for Fort Wingate, N. M., at Fort Bliss, Tex., military reservation, where they have been interned since they fled to American soil from General Villa's victorious rebels at the battle of Ojinaga.

Through lines of infantrymen the first detachment of 800 prisoners marched from their barred wire enclosure to trains run upon a siding at the fort. Elaborate preparations were made to block any attempt to escape.

Weeping women, burdened with pots and pans, and with little children clinging to their skirts, trudged slowly over the desert to the trains. They followed closely behind the suljan soldiers of General Huerta, protesting loudly against being removed farther away from the border.

With the first detachment went General Castro, one of the principal federal leaders. Special military escorts were assigned to General Mercado, chief federal field commander at Ojinaga; General Salazar, and Maximo Castillo. Castillo is accused of having set fire to the Cumbre tunnel, near Pearson, resulting in the deaths of more than fifty persons.

SOLENN HONORS PAID

Bodies of Americans Killed at Vera Cruz Homeward Bound

The bodies of seventeen American bluejackets and marines who fell victims to Mexican snipers in the street fighting during the operations accompanying the occupation of Vera Cruz by the United States fleet, started on their way to New York on board the armored cruiser Montana.

Solemn honors were paid by the great assemblage of United States war vessels as the Montana passed out of Vera Cruz harbor, and those were joined in by the vessels of the British, French and Spanish navies which represented their countries in Mexican waters.

Victim of Hydrophobia

As the result of being bitten by a stray dog Thomas Gulkin of Chelsea, Mass., died of hydrophobia. The bite, which was only a slight scratch on the right hand, did not seem to be serious at the time it was inflicted.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

The pontoon bridge at Paraiso has been swung into place across the Panama canal.

The crack in the Liberty Bell at Philadelphia has been enlarged and lengthened.

A tentative inventory of the estate left by "Big Tim" Sullivan of New York, filed by the executors, shows that there is a personal estate of \$970,257.

An explosion at the government of Panama dynamite magazine resulted in the killing of eight persons. Nineteen others were seriously injured. The property was destroyed.

John F. Dillon, 83 years old, noted corporation counsel, died at his home at New York.

The losses paid by British insurance companies on account of submersible fires in the past year aggregated \$1,250,000.

More than fifty persons are known to have perished in a fire in the commercial district of Valparaiso.

The New York health department will vaccinate 125,000 pupils in parochial schools in that city.

Norton E. Jones, 65, a Patchogue, N. Y., farmer, has taken a fourth wife, Miss Ellen Lee, 38.

Remorseful because he had wrongfully accused a friend of stealing \$180, John Vasco committed suicide in New York by hanging.

Socialists of South Carolina nominated J. H. Roberts for United States senator and R. B. Britton for governor.

A new pavilion recently erected at Belfast by the Cavell Bowling club was burned by militant suffragettes.

Five dollars fine for schoolboys "swimming" holes forgeries of notes to the teacher is provided in a new town ordinance of Newton, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND GLEANINGS

James J. Twobig of Boston will be appointed deputy income tax collector at Boston.

Miss Alice E. Judge, 24, of Boston, committed suicide at her home by taking gas. Despondency from being out of work is believed to have prompted her act.

A crushing defeat was administered in the Massachusetts house to those opposed to the present child labor law, when, by a vote of 162 to 43, the amendment to allow children of 14 to work in mills and factories was killed.

The committee on social welfare in the Massachusetts legislature voted "reference to the next general court" on all the bills providing for a general system of old age pensions.

Three pickpockets got away with \$365 in bills by jostling Theodore Pulverman, a messenger, while descending in an elevator at Boston.

Petitions in involuntary bankruptcy have been filed against the Fall River Wholesale Grocery company of Fall

SHELLING RANGE OF FIVE MILES

Funston Places Powerful Field Artillery in Position

OUTCLASS THE HUERTA GUNS

Mexicans Lose Opportunity to Destroy Waterworks, Which Are Now Practically Invulnerable — American Lines to Be Greatly Extended, but There Will Be No Actual Aggression

Twenty-four powerful pieces of field artillery, capable of smothering any fire that may be opened upon the defenses of Vera Cruz by the federal troops, have been set in position at the waterworks and at other positions at the front of the American lines by General Funston.

These guns, which have a shelling range of five or six miles, outclass anything that the Huerta government can put in the field against them. Whether events will be precipitated by the new disposition of the American forces is the absorbing question in Vera Cruz.

The federal stronghold is Jalapa, from which, before the American artillery was put in place, they might easily have destroyed the city waterworks. Jalapa is now, however, dominated by the American army's guns.

Federal forces under General Navarrete and General Mass, it is understood, are being concentrated between Jalapa and Soledad, and an attack is believed to be not at all unlikely within the next few days. They have lost their golden opportunity, however, for the El Tejar waterworks are now practically invulnerable.

It is the opinion of Funston that the Mexican troops will not risk an attack on the American lines, but will remain upon the defensive. He plans to extend the American front to some distance along the two railroads leading from Vera Cruz. It is understood, but will adhere strictly to the instructions from Washington that nothing in the way of actual aggression will be included in his movements.

Until the present time he has been greatly hampered in making plans for the defense of the city. In all probability the greater part of his command will be disposed at strategic points to the west of the city, leaving the policing duty in Vera Cruz to the marines and the town itself to the protection of the guns from the warships.

Two bridges at some distance from the city have been destroyed by Mexicans, one of them being the San Francisco bridge. The abutments were dynamited in each instance. The Soledad bridge, it is expected, will be mined in the same way.

While Huerta's troops near Vera Cruz are being massed between Soledad and Jalapa, and rumors are afloat regarding a possible attack on Funston's troops, the constitutionalist forces are closing in upon Mexico City from three sides.

Definite reports have been received of sweeping victories by the rebels near San Luis Potosi and other points south of Saltillo. Three forces are converging upon the capital, one of which, under General Obregon, is besieging Mazatlan.

ACT AS PEACEMAKERS

Union Leaders Urge Colorado Strikers to Surrender Arms

The question of delivering the arms of striking coal miners to the United States army will be put up to the men themselves, according to announcement made by union officials at Trinidad, Col.

The announcement came at the end of a conference between William Diamond and Robert G. Bolton, strike leaders, and Colonel Lockett and Major Holbrook.

Diamond said the union leaders would urge the strikers to comply with the proclamations of the president and secretary of war, and turn their guns over to the army officers.

RECORD LIQUOR SEIZURE

Sheriff Takes \$5653 Worth of Goods From Box Car in Maine

Sheriff O'Connell and six deputies made what is believed to be the largest seizure of liquors in the history of Maine, taking the contents of a large box car in the Maine Central yards at Bangor.

Four two-horse trucks were four hours in transferring the liquor to the courthouse. The lot comprised 2602 gallons of whisky, gin, rum, brandy and cocktails, and fifty-four barrels of ale and beer, the whole valued at \$5653.

DEATH MINE IS SEALED

Total of 158 Bodies Recovered in West Virginia Shaft

Mine No. 5 of the New River Collieries company at Eccles, W. Va., was sealed after 158 bodies had been removed.

Fourteen of the men killed in the explosion on April 28 remain in the workings and will not be taken out until the mine has been cleared of debris.

A coroner's jury was impaneled and the taking of testimony to fix the responsibility for the explosion was begun.

A "Place of Learning"

Sydney Smith, once being asked why a certain college was called a place of learning, replied that although a great many had been there to get learning, no one had ever taken learning away; hence it was quite appropriately named.

Where Does the Money Go?

After you have earned your money, doesn't it follow that you should know where it goes? In making up your check, the stub which remains in the book can be made to show just what that money was spent for. So, by going through your check stubs, you know just where your money goes and what for.

Now, why not place the management of your household on this business basis? We are confident you will be well pleased with the results.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP With ELECTRICITY

you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Why not see US about it?

If you are contemplating any work along publicity lines—

Catalogs, Pamphlets, Booklets,

Circular Work

we are prepared to do it for you and do it well. We have a complete and up-to-date Printing Office. This plant is in charge of expert and experienced men—men who are instructed under no circumstances to produce anything but the best work possible. We work in all processes in which ink and paper are combined. We write and edit copy—we can serve you and

and serve you well.

Why not see US about it?

We can do any work that can be done in any

Printing Office in the United States.

Mercury Publishing Company.

182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

RHODE ISLAND.

STATE COLLEGE.

FOUR-YEAR COURSES (B.S. Degree) in

Agriculture

Engineering

Home Economics

Applied Science

SHORT COURSES (for students, sixteen years of age and over) in

Agriculture

Home Economics

Standard entrance requirements for degree courses. No tuition to residents of the state. Board and room at cost.

Free catalogue sent on request. Write for catalogue and illustrated prospectus or visit the college at Kingston. Nineteen trains daily.

A great opportunity for the young men and young women of Rhode Island.

Address: REGISTRAR, Kingston, R. I.

FACE BROKE OUT IN RED SPOTS

Blotchy All Over. Became Scaly. Scratched Until Made Them Bleed. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Face and Head Cured.

24 Gilbert St., New Britain, Conn. —

"My little boy's face used to get awful red and sometimes when I used to wash it it would bleed. Then it got blotchy all over and was horrid looking. His face broke out in red spots and then became scaly. He used to scratch them until he would make them bleed. Then his head started to break out. He was restless at night and complained of his face being sore. His head was all little cuts from scratching it."

"So I thought I would send for a sample of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I only used them for a few days when there was such a change in his looks. His face began to get clear. When the sample was gone I got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. I washed his face with the Cuticura Soap and warm water every night and morning and applied the Cuticura Ointment for four weeks and his face was cured. I got another cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and was only using them for two weeks and they made his scalp nice and clean. His head was cured." (Signed) Mrs. Isabelle Guenther, May 26, 1913.

For treating poor complexion, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have been the world's favorite for more than a generation. A single set is often sufficient. Sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Get Cuticura Soap and Ointment at your local dealer or send for free sample.

Notice

Automobilists

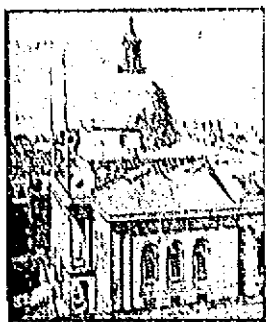
Commencing June 1st, the office of the State Board of Public Roads Automobile Department, State House, Providence, R. I., will be open for business between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., Saturdays excepted, until further notice.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ROADS

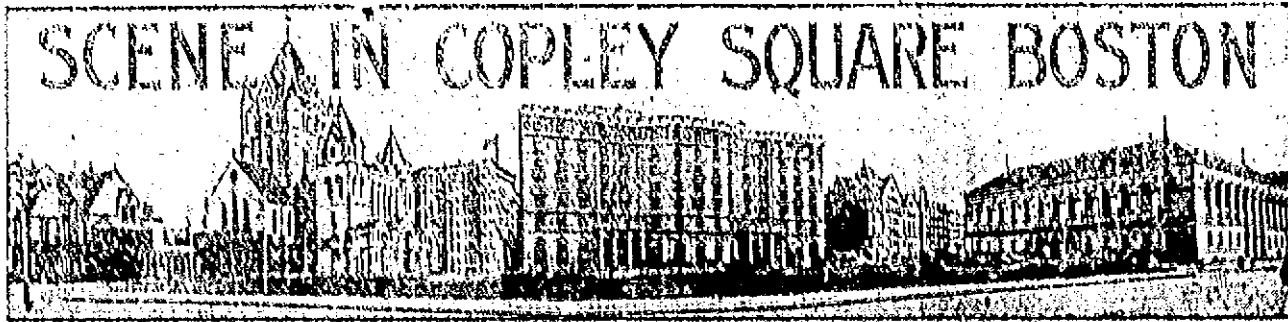
AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE R. WELLINGTON, JR.

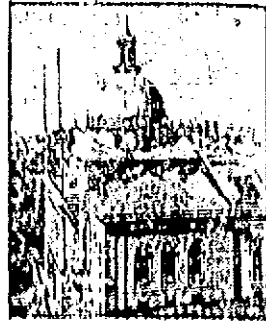
SITUATION WANTED by gentleman (Pri- vate place). First class education. Fifteen years in Rhode Island. Age 41. married one child. Absoluter. Twenty years extensive experience. Fruit and flowers, hardy and undergarments. Vegetables etc. Address 3, W. S. Box 13, Pawtucket, R. I.



STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.



(Copyright by Leon Badin, Boston.)



STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

BOSTON IN VAN WITH OTHER NEW ENGLAND CITIES AND TOWNS IN MAY CLEAN-UP

All New England is catching the spirit of tidiness incited by various clubs, trade and community improvement organizations of Boston who have launched a "Clean up and Paint up Campaign" embracing May 3 to 9.

As previously announced in the papers, this movement is endorsed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, the United Improvement Association, the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, Boston Chapter National Fire Protection Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Publicity Association, Boston Publicity Association, New England Iron and Hardware Association, The Paint and Oil Club of New England, The Boston Women's Publicity Club, The New England Hardware Dealers' Association and other organizations.

George O. Morton, chairman of the New England Clean up and Paint up Campaign committee, which is composed of members of the above organizations, also numerous New England nations acting in an honorary capacity, urges every community in New England to cooperate with Boston in this "elite pride" and "good health" work.

Association and that they appointed a committee to act in the matter at once. "The Local Improvement Association" cooperated and asked for literature," said Mr. Palmer, "also the women's clubs are interested, and we have the movement in full swing. We take pride in Arlington and want it to lead the towns in our section. New England as a whole doesn't want to lag behind the country. We should not be the last!"

So Shall Ye Reap.
Now let every town, city and village in New England take action in this matter, like Arlington," urged the Clean up and Paint up Committee. "That is the way to start things going; then write to us for aid. You pay out, increase in valuation, with added attractiveness to your town, city or village as a residential or business prospect, will be the certain outcome if this May clean up movement takes fair root in your town or city, because in a great many places beauty work has taken permanent shape by merely encouraging a spring clean up campaign.

"When once you get people interested there is no limit to the extension features. Already dozens of cities and towns are lined up; the

England have indicated a willingness to put their shoulders to the Clean up and Paint up wheel in the effort to give this section a real clean up, and the New England spirit of progress may be relied upon to follow up the advantage.

Past experience proves that a special week of cleaning is a great help in educating property owners and the general public to the advantage of having things clean and bright, and it usually results in their continuing the good work by cleaning at regular intervals.

Gain in Money Value.
"Everybody reaps a reward. It increases the value of real estate wonderfully; the town gets words of endorsement and commendation, and as a result the people move into it. The Clean up and Paint up movement is sound business, and further more, it is grand work for humanity's sake; the two go together," assert the committee, "therefore throughout all New England, in every city, town, village, plantation, island, grant and tract, let our people moralize on the value of orderly surroundings and get busy in this Clean up and Paint up Campaign."

New England's Greatness.
There are 2,621 cities and towns in the New England states and there is 6,522,881 population.

New England is the Paradise of nature lovers and vacationists, who leave 60 to 100 millions of dollars in the countryside each season.

New England makes over one-eighth of the total value of manufactured products for the country. Of the 50 leading cities in the United States which stand highest in value of manufactured products, New England has eleven, namely, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River and New Bedford. There are 318 establishments in New England reporting products valued at \$1,000,000 or over.

New England has 1,870,993,403 dollars invested in manufacturing capital. The total value of the manufactured products exceeds the two billion-dollar mark yearly, and nearly a million and half wage earners are employed.

Spirit of Progress.
Study these stupendous figures and see what it means to New England to retain these industries and this array of workers and double their number, through improved living and working conditions.

With municipal authorities cleaning and repainting the streets, landscape gardeners and architects beautifying the public squares, and individuals painting their houses and cleaning their premises, the admiration of visitors will be commensurate, and your community will advance.

New England is by nature the art gallery of America, and has a coast line which beats the country for commercial possibilities; her roads appeal to automobilists from every where; her technical schools develop the best class of artisans; she has the biggest lumber, fish, textile, shoe and leather interests, and New England ships are again in the lead.

It is plain, and inquiries anywhere will show it, that New England products command a large market owing to their superiority in quality and workmanship. Perhaps our people are not fully alive to that fact.

Trade Extension.
"There are rich opportunities lying at New England's door, that she cannot afford to lose," states the Clean up and Paint up Committee, "and this May clean up will wake the people up. It will be a good entering wedge for local improvement societies. Attractive environment for homes, good educational facilities, proper climate, proximity to good markets, have helped New England's development. These same factors will help to develop it further.

Through the efforts of the Port Directors of the city of Boston, direct steamship lines to Cuba, the Mediterranean, Dutch ports and Australia have recently been secured. The fish industry of New England leads the world, and a million dollar fish pier is going up at Boston to help this business.

In textiles, shoes, paper machinery, jewelry, bookmaking and many other lines, New England has kept the lead.

Fertile New England.
There is no better soil anywhere for the growth of many agricultural products and fruits, especially the apple, than New England. It is not generally known that Connecticut and Massachusetts lead all the states in the yield of corn per acre, and we are at the doors of Europe, with no freight to pay to seaboard. Good farm land in New England is worth \$15 to \$20 an acre and \$150 in the West. We have markets as good as any in the world and right at our doors.

Other Prestige Factors.
New England schools, water powers, skilled labor, attractive surroundings, have helped to maintain her supremacy and the savings banks show deposits of \$1,250,000,000, most-

ly by working people. This vast sum can be better realized when it is compared with the aggregate national banking capital of the United States, which is but \$1,000,000,000 or 200 million dollars less than the savings of New England's prosperous wage earners.

New England has the most bracing and healthiest climate in the country, and excels the world for beautiful scenery, and pleasure spots. New England people have skill, grace and gentleness in an unusual degree and have always been pioneers in blazing out the way for human progress. New England has always been in the van of things.

It can keep in the van if the big natural, monetary and labor advantages it has, are reinforced by community pride and the clean up spirit, as a regular spring factor for progress, and this is what the New England Clean up and Paint up Committee is endeavoring to foster. The beautifying and cleaning up of cities and towns, from time to time by the unemployed will be a good thing all around.

N. E. Leads the U. S.

Few citizens realize the big part New England plays in the commerce of America. New England is the land of opportunity and her citizens are waking up to the fact that attractive surroundings are a money asset besides a means of benefiting the race.

A lot of money will be put into improvements, when communities grasp the fact that betterment of conditions are a money asset.

There is every evidence that hundreds of New England cities and towns have entered upon a new era of achievement and prosperity. In many towns and cities, various improvements are under way, backed by hard headed business men who realize they are a good investment, and by women's clubs, for those more human reasons which awaken hope in struggling humanity.

Practical Idealism.

All these are causes and reasons advanced by the Clean up and Paint up Campaign Committee of New England, why owners and occupants of property should cooperate to clean up premises and keep them clean, as one of the good investments of a life.

"We are just beginning to find out," said a prominent citizen, "that business is organized and encouraged, and protected by the state, in order that the world may be fed and clothed and housed and made happy." Another progressive says, "The clean up and paint up spirit means that we provide every possible opportunity for the development of human life up to the very highest standards known anywhere in the world. It means that we develop the environment surrounding human life."

Wm. C. Freeman, the famous advertising man, said recently at a Boston banquet, "Enthusiasm for our own people; get them aroused over New England's greatness. Pride in one's community is the biggest asset that a community can possibly have."

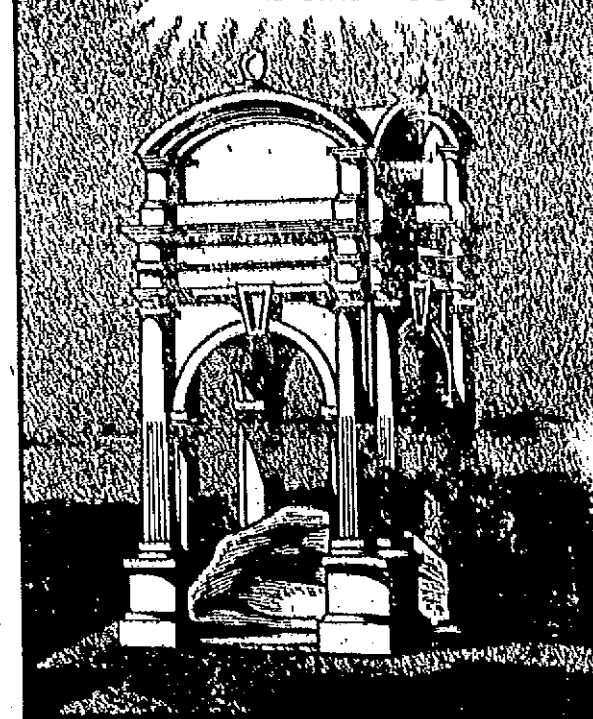
Pres. Boston Chamber of Commerce Says.

Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to The New England Clean up and Paint up Campaign Committee, asks New England business men:

"Is your house, your lot, your store, your office as neat as it ought to be?"

"If not, make it neat, and set a high standard for your neighbors."

IDEALISM



PLYMOUTH ROCK AND CANOPY—SYMBOL OF THE SPIRIT IN WHICH NEW ENGLAND GOES FORTH TO NEW VICTORIES FOR A CLEAN LAND.

"Depreciation is gradual, almost imperceptible."

"Try to see your premises with a fresh eye, as a stranger seeking to buy them at a low price."

"Then clean up, paint up, and keep up those premises as though you were holding them for the highest price."

"Good maintenance is part of good citizenship."

Final Word by Committee.

"Now then," urges the Clean up Committee, "the man or enterprise that fails to take note of these opportunities for advance, or to work and do his share toward community betterment, is out of touch with progress and in some way should be made to see the light and move towards it. The responsibility of private individuals should be impressed upon them in a manner that will induce them to act."

Community Hindrances.

The ferry built house, the noisome alleys and rotting rear tenements, the evils existing because owners are unaware or neglectful, the dark rooms, dirty halls, houses in poor repair, the diseases known to rise directly from drain trouble in old houses, the foul, festering cellars, and whitewashed and full of mould, the imposition on the public as regards health and fire from speculative builders, tenants with inadequate earnings, and people of parsimonious habits—all these adverse factors which retard community prosperity, are being eliminated all over the United States as the direct outgrowth of spring clean up campaigns, and the New England Clean up and Paint up Committee, the strongest organization of the kind ever formed, urges

the people and press of New England, the Boards of Trade, clergymen, women's clubs, youth's organizations and business men generally, to lend a hand in making May 3 to 9 a week of important beginnings for New England's advance.



MR. WM. T. ELDRIDGE, CHAIRMAN OF SELECTMEN OF PLYMOUTH, MASS., THE LANDING PLACE OF THE PILGRIMS—WITH 18 MILES FRONTING THE BAY, WITH 153 ACRES OF NATURAL PARKS, AND 208 MILES OF ROADS. PLYMOUTH HAS 80,000 VISITORS ANNUALLY, AND IS KEPT SCRUPULOUSLY CLEAN OUT OF RESPECT TO THE PILGRIM FATHERS.



The owner of Bridgport, Conn., writes: "Clean up and Paint up Campaign Committee, Boston, Mass. Dear Sir: I hope the cleaning campaign will spread rapidly in our city the services of the Boy Scouts have been enlisted in the matter, and one hundred and fifty of them will distribute agreements from house to house, getting the owners to sign them, and if the agreement is clean up is not kept, the Board of Health will do the work at the expense of the delinquent. Owners should have belonging to the Boy Scouts will agree to clean up their own cellars and backyards, etc., during that same week."

"Tons very truly."

"CLIFFORD B. WILSON, Mayor."

"To start a campaign in your town," writes the chairman, "write for plan, etc., to New England Clean up and Paint up Campaign Committee, P. O. Box 1113, Boston. In each of the New England states, scores of cities and towns are already blazing on a way, acting on their own initiative; the Clean up Committee, however, will supply posters, literature, etc., and speakers to help any movement."

Spirit of Rivalry.

Mr. Charles A. Palmer of Arlington, Mass., who is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, advises the Clean up and Paint up Committee that he expects their campaign to the attention of Arlington Business

Communities can be mended with a cement made by dissolving bits of carborundum in acetone. It takes only a few minutes to make this cement, which is applied like glue. The broken edges are pressed together and in fifteen minutes the cement is hard.

"You folks are being taken up by society, aren't you?" "Well, we don't believe in bragging, but we know three ladies who smoke cigarettes."—Newark News.

careless, trade organizations, mayors and progressive citizens cooperating for a cleaner, brighter New England.

War on Dirt May 3 to 9.

Briefly stated, the plan, as already given out is to devote the first week in May, or to be more explicit, May 3 to 9, to a general tidying up and brightening up of things. Everybody, old and young, is asked to lead a band, during Clean up and Paint up Week, to help out every street, alley, yard, cellar, passageway, back lot and corner in spick and span trim.

Vigilance and Vision.

Mayors, civic, trade and political organizations, women's clubs and public spirited citizens all over New

England have indicated a willingness to put their shoulders to the Clean up and Paint up wheel in the effort to give this section a real clean up, and the New England spirit of progress may be relied upon to follow up the advantage.

His Wife—I met our maid Anna just now on the street, and she pretended not to see me.

Her Husband—You ought to point out to Anna the impropriety of such conduct.

His Wife—But how can I? You see, she had another girl with her, and it was quite evident she didn't want her friend to know she was working for a woman who wore a two dollar and a half hat.—New York Post.

Must Be Ill.

"Your father's a sicker man than we thought."

"That so, ma?"

"Yes. I just did something that suited him."—Detroit Free Press.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. F. Fletcher

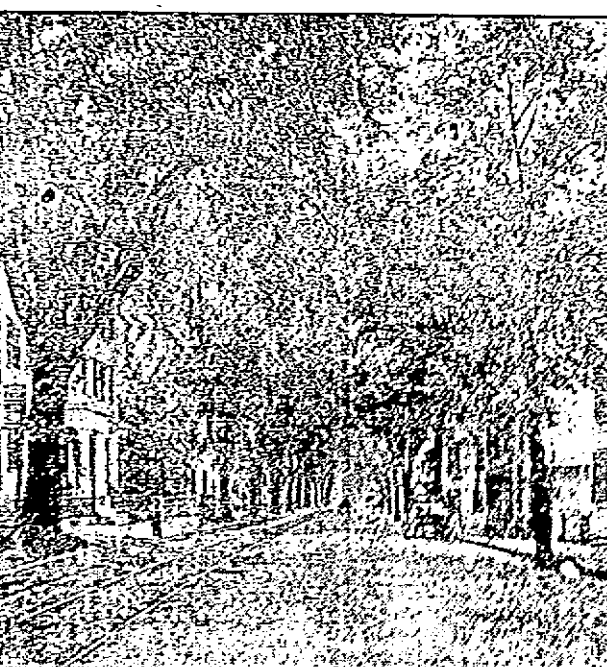
"She's the kind."

"Your father, eh?"—Judge.

Woman fully realizes how poor his judgment is until he tells on it.—Philadelphia Record.

"I thought you had thrown Arthur out."

"I did, but you know how a girl's judgment is."—Philadelphia Ledger.



A teacher in a Liverpool school was trying to find from a tiny child the name of his father. He seemed quite unable to think of it, so to help him she asked:

"What do you call him?"

"I call him father," was the reply.

"Well, what does your mother call him?"

The response was eloquent of the manners of the neighborhood: "She doesn't call him anything—she likes him."—Liverpool Post.

"I thought you had thrown Arthur out."

"I did, but you know how a girl's judgment is."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Great Thought.

"Waiting in a hotel for the train to mail in the bag, and if more persons had been there, it would have been a great success."

"Well, what does your mother call him?"

The response was eloquent of the manners of the neighborhood: "She doesn't call him anything—she likes him."—Liverpool Post.

"I thought you had thrown Arthur out."

"I did, but you know how a girl's judgment is."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I thought you had thrown Arthur out."

"I did, but you know how a girl's judgment is."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

Intending a letter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Be concise. 4. Write on separate sheets of paper only. 5. In answering queries give the date of the paper, the number of the query, and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors or to the editor must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. 7. Direct all communications to: Mrs. F. M. TILLEY, Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1911.

NOTES.

Rhode Island Chronology, John Barber, Esq. Taken from manuscript of Dr. Henry E. Turner, now in possession of the Newport Historical Society. —E. M. T. Continued.

Died, 1817. Cotton, Dr. Charles, U. S. N. m'd to Mary Northam, of Steph. T. June 5.

Died, 1817. Cooke, Clark, Merch. Noyes, died Aug. 23, ag. 43 y.

Died, 1817. Coffee, Paul Col'd, owner & Master of a vessel, many years, d. at Westport, Sept. 7, ag. 68 years.

Died, 1817. Cowell, Benj. Prov. Clerk Dir't Court Vice F. T. Ellery, removed.

M'd. 1817. Coggeshall, Peleg-Bridget Almy, Jan. 10, 1817.

M'd. 1817. Cole, Geo. W.-Mary Halsey, of Samuel S. K. May 31.

M'd. 1817. Clarke, Samuel, B-Phebe B. Irish July 5.

Died, 1817. Carpenter, Mrs. Esther, Jan. 8, ag. 77, Mo. of Willott.

Died, 1817. Collins, Mchitable, wife of John, A., Jan. 24, ag. 42.

Died, 1817. Chase, Eliza, ag. 42, Feb. 7.

Died, 1817. Clarke, Steph. of Capt. Stephen, ag. 23, at Norfolk, Va.

Died, 1817. Clarke, Audley, Oct. 14, ag. 88, Ropemaker (bro. of Peleg).

Died, 1818. Coe, Capt. Benj. Jan. 21, ag. 65, Little Compton, an Officer in Col. Richmond's Reg't in Rev.

Died, 1818. Chadsey, Elijah G. drowned near Providence, Aug. 11, ag. 26, of N. E.

Died, 1818. Church, Capt. Israel, Tw. Oct. 21, ag. 83, a royal Officer.

Died, 1818. Case, Dr. B. W. was elected Master of St. John's Lodge, by some trickery and was set aside by the Grand Lodge.

M'd. 1818. Clarke, Jacob-Sarah Place, Feb. 14.

M'd. 1818. Coggeshall, Abraham-Ann Sisson, of Pardon, Feb. 17, 1817.

Died, 1818. Dyer, Wm. Recorder, under New Charter.

1850. Dyer, Wm. Attorney General.

1852. Dyer, 2. Dyer, Wm. Brings over order obrogating Coddington Charter & confirming former charter, of Prov. Plantations.

1850. June 1. Dyer, Mary, wife of Wm. hung at Boston, as a Quaker.

1853. Dingle, Rev. Richard Pastor of 1st Baptist Church, Newport.

1747. Dingles, Capt. John, of Newport, distinguished himself very much, by several captures of French vessels.

1752. Decatur, Stephen, a Capt. in U.S. Navy & father of the celebrated Commodore, was born in Newport, April his father was Stephen, said to have been a Genesee he m'd Priscilla Hill wife, maiden N. George, had Steph. b. 1752, John born 1754, Stephen 2d married — he commanded Delaware Sloop of War 1808, ag. 56 yrs. his Sons were Comm'r, Stephen, Lieut., James, & Col. John P. Decatur.

1759. Defiance, Privateer, Brig. Capt. Benj. Wanton, 16 carriage guns & 24 swivels, fitted out.

1753. Dillingham's, Blacksmith's Shop on Wharf, burned Sept. 6.

1767. Dolphin, the Brig. Capt. John Malbone, son of Edwar. from Jamaica with a theatrical company, as passengers, took fire of Pt. Judith & was consumed, five female passengers were destroyed in the cabin, the Ship's Co. & other passengers escaped. The brig was a new vessel, of 210 tons, belonging to Mess. E. & F. Malbone, Newp.

among the passengers were Mr. Henry, the father of American Stage, & Wm. B. Simpson, afterwards a Lawyer in Newport.

1775. Dudley, Charles, King's Collector of Customs took refuge on board Rose Ship of War Nov. 15.

1778. David, Rev. Ebenezer Chaplain in the Army & late associate Pastor 1st Bapt. Church, Newp. died at Philadelphia, young.

1780. Dark Day, May 19, Friday.

1781. Destouches, Chevalier, takes command of French Fleet on the death of De Ternay.

1781. Deuxpoints. The Officers of the Royal, give a grand ball to the ladies of Newport, Jan'y 8.

1785. Downer, Silas, formerly an eminent Lawyer in Providence, died at Roxbury, (Mass.) in Dec'r.

1789. De Chateaux, Marquis died in France, 2d in Com. Fr. army in R. I. under Rochambeau.

1784. D'Estaing Count, celebrated as commander of French Fleet at Siege of Newport, was killed at Paris on the 25 of May.

1797. Dahm, Rev'd Theodore, of Boston, ins'd Rector of Trinity Ch. 1802. Debonairs, Gen'l br' Newp. & Examined the Fortifications.

1826. Dell, Doct. Geo. U. S. A. died Fort Walcott, Feb'y.

1826. Dehbia, Steph. Merch. Newp. died Feb. 22, ag. 70 y's.

1836. Davis, Simeon, died, ag. 45.

1836. Decatur, Com. Stephen spent the Season in Newport.

To be continued.

NOTES, TILLINGHAST.—A few items concerning these Rhode Island Families.

Henry (3) Sherman and wife Sarah (Carpenter) had five children, all daughters.—Statement of his grand daughters, Sarah (5) D. Noyes, now living.—Abigail (4), Ruth (4), Charlotte (4), Martha (4), Catherine (4).

1. Abigail (4) Sherman; never married.—Statement of Miss Noyes.

2. Ruth (4); died in childhood, and was buried in the Carpenter Burial place, about three miles from Lafayette, Rhode Island.—Statement of Miss Noyes.

3. Charlotte (4), born at North Kingstown, Rhode Island (No. R. records), died at North Kingstown, Rhode Island, March 31, 1865, aged 66; daughter of Henry (3) and Sarah Sherman.—Record of deaths at No. Kingstown.

Her will was dated Jan. 20, 1864. Left 1/3 estate to husband, William F. Noyes, during his life, the rest to two daughters, Sarah D. (5) and Lydia (6) A. Noyes. Mentioned son George H.

(3) Noyes.—N. K. Probate records, Vol. 35, p. 116.

May 10, 1853, Sarah D. (6) and Lydia A. (5) Noyes received to their father for the personal property.—N. K. Probate records.

William F. Noyes died Jan. 10, 1888, aged 73 years, 3 months, at North Kingstown. He was a widower, farmer, born at South Kingstown, son of Joshua and Susan Noyes.—Record of Deaths, North Kingstown.

The children of William F. and Charlotte (4) (Sherman) Noyes were George H. (6) Noyes, died March 21, 1895, aged 53, at North Kingstown, Rhode Island, single, born at North Kingstown, son of William and Charlotte (4) Noyes.

—North Kingstown Record of Deaths.

Sarah D. (6) Noyes, now living and unmarried.

Lydia A. (6) Noyes, who married Doyce Blake Congdon, and after his death married John Rathbun, who is now living.—Statement of Miss Sarah (6) D. Noyes, and of Mrs. Loren (6) Sherman, daughter of Lydia (Noyes) Congdon Rathbun. She died at West Greenwich, Rhode Island, June 2, 1891.—Statement of Mrs. Sherman.

By her first husband she had one child, Loren B. (6) Congdon, born December 18, 1856, at North Kingstown, R. I., married at North Kingstown, June 26, 1887, Alfred Arnold Sherman, and they are now living at 2553 Pawtucket Avenue, East Providence, R. I. Their children:

1. Warren (7) Andrew Sherman, born May 3, 1888, at East Greenwich, R. I.

2. Leonard (7) Brown Sherman, born November 17, 1889, died December 23, 1893.

3. Myron (7) Linus Sherman, born February 16, 1894, at East Greenwich, R. I.

4. Maude (7) Evelyn Minton Sherman, born Aug. 10, 1896.

5. Elmer (7) Ray Sherman, born at No. Kingstown, R. I., June 13, 1898.

—all from statement of Mrs. Loren B. Sherman.

By her second husband, Lydia (6) Rathbun had no children.

4. Martha, (4) born at North Kingstown, R. I., died in Fall River, Massachusetts, Sept. 25, 1854, of consumption. Her death record gives her as daughter of Henry (3) and Sarah Sherman.—Fall River Deaths, Vol. 5, page 34. Christopher W. Tillinghast married Martha (4) G. Sherman, May 24, 1835.—Fall River marriages, Vol. 3, page 31.

The children of Christopher and Martha (4) Tillinghast, recorded on the Fall River books are as follows:

1. Lucia (6) Byron Tillinghast, born August 1, 1833.—Vol. 3, page 334. She died Sept 11, 1858, unmarried.—Statement of G. A. Brownell, of New Bedford, an executor of her father's will.

2. Abby F. (5) Tillinghast, born Sept. 7, 1836, died June 10, 1847.—Fall River Record of Deaths.

3. Walter (5) Tillinghast, born April 2, 1838, died June 1, 1863.—Fall River Record of Deaths. No record of marriage.

Martha (4) (Sherman), Tillinghast died in Fall River; her husband in New Bedford, Mass. His will is recorded at Taunton, Mass., dated May 1, 1897. Mentioned no children. Gave money to Sarah D. (6) Noyes, niece of Martha G. Tillinghast, and to Loren (6) B. Sherman, niece of said Sarah D. Noyes. Edwin Clarke and G. A. Brownell were executors, and accepted the position Mar. 22, 1901.

DEED.—Martha (4) Tillinghast, wife of Christopher W. Tillinghast, of Fall River, Mass., to Charlotte, (4) wife of William F. Noyes, of North Kingstown, R. I., October 16, 1852.—No. Kingstown Land Evidence for 1852.

5. Catherine, (4) never married.—Statement of Miss Sarah D. Noyes.—E. M. T.

NATHAN BULL.

In vol. I, pp. 80, 272-3 is given the will of Nathan Bull dated Aug. 31, 1774 & proved Dec. 5, 1782—John Miller is appointed Executor.

In vol. II, pp. 208-10 is given the will of Desire Bull of Newport, widow of Nathan, dated July 9, 1782, recorded Nov. 7, 1791—daughter Elizabeth Miller is appointed Executor. Mention is made, by the Testator, of grandson Nathan Bull and grand-daughter Elizabeth Bull.

Now we know that Elizabeth Bull (n. Aug. 11, 1785-d. July 29, 1804, age 63) and John Miller (b. Apr. 13, 1724-d. Oct. 5, 1789) were married at Trinity Church Newport, Dec. 20, 1783.

From the above data, we must conclude that Nathan Bull and Desire (Dyer) were married not later than 1784 no record has yet been discovered. The only Nathan Bull in my list of Gov. Henry Bull's descendants, of this period, is Nathan, of Eriekiel & Elizabeth, born Nov. 30, 1711 (Vital Records IV-55)—if he was the husband of Desire and father of Elizabeth (Bull) Miller, who was the Nathan Bull who was married at South Kingstown, Jan'y 27, 1740 by Samuel Teft, Justice, to Abigail Inman (Vital Records V-10)?

Nathan & Desire Bull, had beside the daughter Elizabeth, a son Nathan (sic) b. Apr. 26, 1737 and baptized June 12, 1745. He probably was the father of the grand-children, Nathan & Elizabeth mentioned in Desire Bull's will, but whom did he marry? Capt. Nathan Bull of Newport and Anna Perry of South Kingstown were married Dec. 20, 1770 by Rev. Samuel Fayerweather at St. Paul's Church, Narragansett (Vital Records X-366)—was Captain Nathan B. Desire's son?

According to the Newport Mercury-Betsy Bull, only daughter of the late Nathan and William Hart of Hartford, Ct., were married Oct. 29, 1795 (Vital Records XII-7)—Was she the daughter of Capt. Nathan and Anne (Perry) Bull?

There was a son Aaron of Nathan and Abigail b. at South Kingstown Aug. 27, 1746 (Vital Records V-40).

Did he leave descendants? And were there other children of Nathan and Abigail?

CHARLES BULL.

Queries.

7796. HOVEY.—Wanted, ancestry of Nathaniel Hovey, whose daughter, Abigail, married 1732-3, William Durkee, Jr. Where did said Nathaniel live and whence came he? Whom did he marry?—G. W. E.

7797. HARRIS.—Wanted, ancestry of Thomas Harris, Jr., who was warned out of Gloucester in 1711, in 1754 he was living at Sandy Bay, the father of eleven children.—G. W. E.

7798. WILLIAMS.—Did Nathan Williams, born Jan. 16, 1728, in Burrillville, R. I., or any of his sons serve in the Revolutionary War?—R. J.

7799. LEWIS.—The ancestry is desired

of Alexander H. Lewis, born at Boston, June 11, 1815, died June 22, 1839. He married Mary Chamberlin, of Bath, N. H., May 15, 1812. He was son of Joseph Lewis and Mary Masters, of Boston.—A. L. S. D.

7800. LEWIS.—Either Lewis married Jeremiah Finney of Bristol, Jan. 7, 1720, her ancestry is desired.—J. F. R. D.

7801. BOWEN.—Can any descendant of Obadiah Bowen, Jr., of Swansea, Mass. who died July 11, 1699, tell where he and his wife Abigail, are buried.—E. J. C. H.

7802. RICHMOND SMITH.—I am seeking the ancestry of Wealthy Richmond, who, in Rehoboth, March 20, 1787, married Nathan Smith of that place.—M. A. L.

7803. BENNETT.—Wanted, parantago of Moses Bennett, who appeared in Grafton, Mass., 1716. An old Bible record states that he was born at Gloucester, in 1690.—W. W.

7804. DUDLEY.—Ancestry wanted of Francis Dudley, of Concord, who married Oct. 26, 1665, Sarah Wheeler, and had Mary, Joseph, Samuel, Sarah, John, Benjamin and Francis.—W. W. N. Y.

7805. HOLMES, LINCOLN.—Wanted, the ancestry of Rachael Holmes, who married Thomas Lincoln in 1635.—E. L. B. N.

7806. PLUMMER, BARNES.—Has the ancestry of Mary Plummer, who married John (1) Barnes, ever been learned?—D. B. E. K.

7807. WELD.—Who was Elizabeth, first wife of Captain Joseph Weld who was prominent during the time of first settlement of Roxbury Mass. 7.—M. W. C.

7808. STAPLES.—Wanted the necessity of Nathaniel Staples of Smithfield, R. I., who married June 23, 1731, Mary (3) Hudson.—T. E. H.

"I understand that you have written a book?"

"Yes," replied Professor Ilbrow, "but that does not imply that I have written a book that you understand."

—Washington Star.

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

Estate of Martha Hussey and Ellen E. Hussey, his wife, for adoption of Mary Young, and the charge of name. A petition in writing in the words following, viz:

To the Honorable the Probate Court of the City of Newport.

Respectfully represents Martin Hussey, of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and Ellen E. Hussey, his wife, that they are desirous of adopting Mary Young, a female child of King H. Young of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and Mary H. Young, his wife, and said Newp. records which said child was born on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1814, that the said King H. Young is without the state, to wit: at Washington, in the District of Columbia, that the said Mary H. Young died at said Newp. on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1910; and that since the death of the said Mary H. Young, your petitioners have cared for and supported said child.

Wherefore they pray for leave to adopt said child, and that her name may be changed to that of Mary Hussey.

MARTIN HUSSEY.

ELLEN E. HUSSEY.

Is this day presented to this Court; and the same is received, and referred to the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1911, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newp., for consideration; and it is ordered that a copy of said petition, with a copy of this order thereon, be published once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, the last publication to be at least four weeks before said twenty-second day of June.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, May 7th, 1911.

Estate of Henry Mumford Anthony.

PETITION in writing is made by Lydia P. Anthony, of said Newp. requesting that she, or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the estate of Henry Mumford Anthony, of said Newp., a minor, under the age of fourteen years, son of Benjamin M. Anthony and Lydia P. Anthony, both of said Newp., and said petition is received and referred to the twenty-fourth day of June, instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newp., for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for four days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

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BARNEY'S Music Store.

Statement of the ownership, management and circulation, etc., of the Mercury, published weekly at Newport, R. I., required by the Act of August 24, 1902.

NOTE.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification, Washington, U. C.) and retain the other in the files of the post office. Editors, John P. Sanborn, A. H. Sanborn, Managing Editor, John P. Sanborn, Business Managers, Mercury Pub. Co. Publisher, Mercury Pub. Co. owners, (1) a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock; John P. Sanborn, A. H. Sanborn, known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, name, address, number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement. (This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

JOHN P. SANBORN, Treasurer.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of April, 1911.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public. (My commission expires June, 1914.)

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 28th, 1911.

Estate of Jennie H. Riley.

REQUEST in writing is made by James H. Riley, of said Newp., husband of Jennie H. Riley, late of said Newp., deceased intestate, that he, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the eleventh day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newp., for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

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